

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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SEALING COMMISSION IS ADVOCATED THIS YEAR IN BAY STATE

Such Legislation Is Urged in Annual Convention of Massachusetts Weights and Measures Arbiters

OFFICERS ELECTED

Daniel C. Palmer, State Commissioner, Is Chosen to Head Association and Its Work for Ensuing Term

New legislation delegating to a commission of three to five persons, one at least to be the state commissioner of weights and measures, the right to pass upon the types of scales of weights and measures to be used in the business of the state should be enacted during the coming year, according to Charles B. Woolley, sealer of weights and measures of Boston and vice-president of the Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures. He spoke at the meeting of the association today in Kingsley hall, Ford building.

Mr. Woolley said he was firmly of the opinion that a general recodification of the laws relating to weights and measures should be taken up by the association in consequence of the large number of laws of early origin which are still upon the statute books of the state and do not correspond to the conditions as they are at present.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Palmer following which G. L. Day of Salem, reported for the entertainment committee that there would be a dinner this evening. Secretary Clark submitted the reports of secretary and treasurer.

Salem D. Charles, chairman of the street commission of Boston, welcomed the delegates to the city for Mayor Fitzgerald. He said the sealers of weights and measures were a protection to the people. Among those present were Hugh H. Henry, commissioner of weights and measures of Vermont, and John P. Buckley, commissioner of agriculture and state sealer of weights and measures of Maine.

At the first session officers were elected. Daniel C. Palmer, state commissioner of weights and measures, was reelected president of the organization. Charles B. Woolley, first vice-president, J. H. Duseault, second, and P. E. Holmberg, third vice-presidents, were reelected. J. V. Brogan of Lawrence was elected fourth vice-president. A. S. K. Clark was elected secretary-treasurer.

An executive committee of James B. Sweeney, deputy commissioner of weights and measures of Boston; Charles P. Murray of Lynn, and C. W. Shippey of Gardner, was also elected.

Mr. Sweeney spoke and impressed upon sealers the importance of keeping strict watch on the sales of coal principally where peddlers were concerned. He spoke of the campaign which the city had undertaken in this respect.

In speaking of the efforts of the city department in regard to the weighing of coal he said that the number of coal reweighings in the past 12 months was 589. Of this number 364 cases showed an overweight totals of 18,245 pounds and 158 cases an underweight of 5,505 pounds. The work of the department has resulted in eliminating about 50 per cent of the peddlers of coal from purchasing 1700 or 1800 pounds and selling it for a ton.

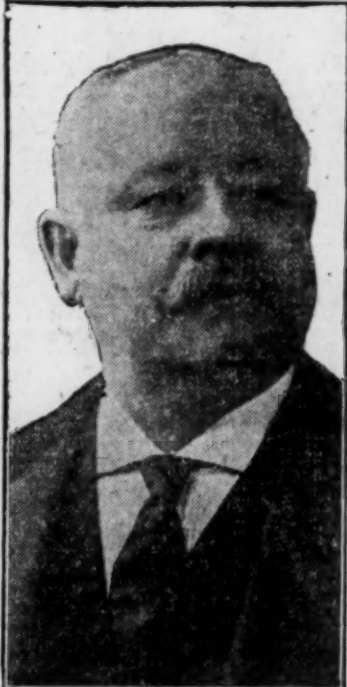
The first session of the two days meeting was called to order by State Commissioner David C. Palmer, president of the association. One of the questions which will be discussed is that of leather measurements, which have been the occasion of many complaints from shoe cutters and manufacturers during the current year. State Commissioner Palmer has been conducting an investigation of this subject for some time, and some remedial legislation will be outlined.

Another matter which will be considered is the reported attempt of fruit and produce peddlers to secure the repeal or amendment of the law which went into effect this year, requiring the sale of fruit and produce by weight.

Reports of prosecutions under the new law show that in most cases where wooden measures were used in violation of law less than the legal weight was delivered, and it is the opinion of weights and measures officials that this fact should be sufficient to defeat any attempt to tamper with a law which promises such beneficial results to the consumer and the honest dealer as well.

An informal dinner will be held at the Rovers house tonight. Among the invited guests are Louis A. Fischer of the national bureau of standards, John L. Walsh, commissioner of weights and measures, New York city; Thomas F. Egan, state superintendent of weights and measures, Hartford, Conn.; J. P. Buckley, commissioner of agriculture, Augusta, Me.; William F. Goodwin, state superintendent of weights and measures, Providence, R. I.; Hugh H. Henry, state commissioner of weights and measures, Montpelier, Vt., and Louis B. Jones, city sealer of weights and measures, Providence, R. I.

Boston Sealer Who Will Read Paper at Annual Convention in This City



(Photo by Chickering) CHARLES B. WOOLLEY

HAVERHILL IS TO HEAR MME. TETRAZZINI FIRST

Boston Opera Prima Donna to Open Her American Season in First of a Number of Concerts in Which She Is to Appear in New England

Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini opens her American season in Haverhill tonight, singing with Messrs. Rossi, Mardones and Gaudenzi of the Boston Opera Company. During her present five weeks' engagement as a Boston opera artist Mme. Tetrazzini will sing in occasional concerts in New England, among other places in Springfield and Hartford.

In talking with a representative of the Monitor before leaving for Haverhill, Mme. Tetrazzini said that it was almost eight years since she first appeared in the United States, her first engagement being in San Francisco on Jan. 9, 1905, to which city she went after singing in Havana and Mexico City.

"The reason why I have been so successful in America is very easy to explain from the vocal standpoint," said Mme. Tetrazzini. "You know that originally I was what is called a lyric singer; that is to say, my roles were of a light dramatic character, like those of 'Bohème,' 'Cavalleria,' 'Pagliacci,' 'The Huguenots' and 'Aida.' Those are roles that require body of tone and dramatic color. I did not commonly sing the roles of the coloratura school, for I was not supposed to have what is technically known as a light soprano voice."

"Now if there is anything that the American public likes it is a voice of lyric quality that can execute florid music. Consequently, as soon as I was heard in 'Traviata' and 'Lucia' I was never wanted again in my old roles of the plainer vocal line. Let me assure you that there are in Italy many soprano singers who can render the florid roles exquisitely. The reason why they are not invited to America is because the color of their tone is not liked here. They are the so-called light sopranos, and, while their execution is faultless their voices are too thin in quality to appeal to Americans."

"You would not believe that I have sung the roles of Mignon and of Filina in the opera 'Mignon,' the first one night, the second the following night; but I have. I used to sing in 'Faust' in San Francisco, but I have never been asked to sing a part of lyric character in New York or Boston. When I used to appear in Russia I sang the role of Tatiana in 'Eugene Onegin.' I have even sung the dramatic role of Leonora in 'Trovatore.' The title role of 'Gioconda' I have never sung because it is not at all suited to my voice."

"This summer I talked with Mme. Patti after she had heard me sing, and she told me that I reminded her of herself in my vocal interpretations. Let me tell you just what Mme. Patti meant by that. I never heard her when she was on the stage, but I know that when

MR. HEARST SHOWS PICTURES OF LETTERS BUT NO ORIGINALS

Says He Received Archbold Documents in Photographic Form From John Eddy, Before Senate Committee

PURPOSE EXPLAINED

Declares Wish Was to Form a New Party—Agrees to Private View by Committeemen of Letters Withheld

WASHINGTON—Six letters from William Randolph Hearst's sheaf of Standard Oil correspondence, purporting to show that Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, former Senator Foraker of Ohio, and former Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania were intimately ac-

(Continued on page four, column one)

BOSTON COMMON PIGEONS RIVAL THOSE OF ST. MARKS AT VENICE



Newsboy feeding the birds at the Park street subway entrance with group of people looking on—One pigeon is in the act of taking a kernel from between the boy's teeth

Famous are the pigeons of the plaza of St. Marks, Venice, and often have they been pictured by story teller and artist, yet the pigeons of Boston Common that gather about the Park street subway entrances work a similar charm upon the thousands that daily see them in pretty exhibitions of tameness.

One of the most striking examples of this was enacted Monday, when a little newsboy stood among a group of beautifully marked birds and fed them peanuts. The tamest of the birds fluttered about his shoulders and arms, and finally one settled on his head, clutching his cap with her pink toes, and another stood on his shoulder.

Then the boy put the kernels between his teeth and the pigeons captured the nuts with little darting pecks. In its eagerness to get at the peanuts the dove on the boy's head almost pulled the cap over his eyes. The other bird maintained its vantage point, cocking its head prettily to watch the cracking of the shells and waiting with bright, beady eyes for the moment to dart for sweet nut meats.

Other pigeons, more shy, wheeled and fluttered on the stone flags at the boy's feet, satisfied with the stray kernels that dropped from his hands. Here and there among the doves bounced fat little sparrows, quicker than their more handsome companions, and often snapping up the desired tidbits before the bird rivals could get to them.

Meanwhile a crescent of spectators watched the pleasant spectacle, office boys on errands, busy business men and other men not so busy, young women who were doing their shopping early, all paused for a few minutes, at least, and passed along warmed by the example of the confidence of the gentle pigeons in the little newsboy.

MR. TAFT'S PANAMA PARTY IS MADE UP

WASHINGTON—President Taft's party for the trip to Panama will include Mrs. Taft, Charles Taft, the President's youngest son; Miss Louise Taft, daughter of C. P. Taft, the President's brother; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hilles, assistant secretary of the navy; Beekman Winthrop and Mrs. Winthrop, Maj. Thomas L. Rhoads, the President's military aide, and Lieutenant-Commander Timmons, his naval aide.

The party will be quartered with the President aboard the dreadnought, *Arkansas*. The convoy will be the battleship *Delaware*, and a half dozen newspaper men and several photographers will make the voyage to the zone and back on her.

The party will leave Washington at 10:30 o'clock Thursday night and arrive back about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 31.

COMMITTEE REPORTS DALLIN STATUE BEST IN PRESENT LOCATION

To let the Cyrus Dallin equestrian statue "The Appeal to the Great Spirit" remain where it is in front of the Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington avenue was the report of the statue committee of the Boston Art Club adopted at a meeting last night.

This statement was made today by Clarence H. Blackall, chairman of the committee. It was proposed by the committee that the statue be moved out a trifle, and that it be put upon a larger, permanent pedestal. Otherwise, the consensus of opinion of the committee was that its present site is the proper place for it.

Mrs. Peter C. Brooks, whose husband's contribution completed the fund for the purchase of the statue, has said that it was Mr. Brooks' wish that it should remain where it is.

ORNAMENTAL LIGHT PLAN FOR HUNTINGTON AVENUE

The Huntington Improvement Association, composed of property owners along Huntington avenue, has raised a fund for the installation of ornamental street lighting on the avenue from Copley square to Massachusetts avenue. Cluster lamps are to be placed on 16-foot steel ornamental supports. These poles will be installed in the same places as were those erected for the recent electric show. It is planned that the lamps will be kept burning from dark till midnight. The association will petition Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, through the Edison company for permission to install the system.

LEWISOHN OIL BOOKS OPENED TO COMMITTEE

New York Financier Before Money Inquiry Board Admits Stock Publicity Law Would Tend to Reduce Artificial Inflation

WASHINGTON—Loans of millions of dollars for speculative purposes in Wall street, including the use of "country" banks money in the market were to be features on the program today in the money trust investigation.

John F. Aspegren, president of the New York Produce Exchange, was the first witness called today. He told of listing certain securities on the Produce Exchange in 1907.

"We thought it would cause trouble from the New York stock exchange, but it didn't," he said.

Trading in these stocks was discontinued three years later, the broker said, after some New York brokers complained of the practice. He indicated that the stock exchange objected to such trading on the produce exchange.

Frederick Lewisohn of Lewisohn Brothers, New York brokers, was then recalled. His attorney said Mr. Lewisohn reluctantly agreed to produce papers demanded yesterday by the committee tending to disclose the promoters' profits in "boasting" the California Petroleum Company stock on the New York stock exchange.

"Mr. Lewisohn feels he was justified in refusing to produce these papers," his lawyer said, "but will produce them because of the reports that he has something ulterior to conceal."

The brokers' papers disclosed that the capital stock of the oil company was \$35,000,000 and that the promoters got \$7,500,000 of the stock in one sub-syndicate and a like amount in another syndicate for operations in Europe. Mr. Lewisohn could not say whether any national banks were subscribers to the syndicate operation. Investors in the syndicate's stock paid \$111 a share.

"We thought we'd make a market so the investors could increase or decrease their holdings as they saw fit," said Mr. Lewisohn, describing how the market was "made" on the New York stock exchange by selling and buying the stock in great quantities. He added that the promoters also had stock to sell in the "manufactured" market.

The witness also told of receiving brokerage commissions from the syndicate, in addition to the stock sale transactions.

"Don't you think the public is entitled to know what proportion of stock sold represents promoters' profits and what represents real value?"

"I don't see why not," Mr. Lewisohn said. He admitted that only in the United States could promoters' profits be concealed.

"Wouldn't such a law enable the people to find out how much stock is wind and water and how much real substance?" Mr. Untermyer, counsel for the committee, asked.

Mr. Lewisohn admitted it would, and would also tend to reduce artificial inflation.

The witness said the promoters' syn-

dicate paid for their "profit" stock in full.

"Isn't the public entitled to actual valuations and not those fixed by manipulations?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"Yes," the broker admitted.

BONAR LAW FAVORS COLONIES TO DECIDE PREFERENTIAL TRADE

LONDON—In the speech of Bonar Law at Ashton-under-Lyn, which has been awaited with extreme interest by all political parties on account of its avowed intention of definitely stating the opposition program with regard to tariff reform, which was delivered last night, Mr. Law somewhat surprised his audience by his final pronouncement. In event of the opposition coming into power, he explained, they would call a conference of the colonies to consider the whole question of preferential trade. The opposition had no wish to impose food taxes simply on the ground of protection, but as part of the scheme of imperial unity. If, as was insisted, the colonies had no desire for preferential treatment in the way of food, these taxes would become unnecessary.

Fuel oil, a by-product of kerosene, is used to a very large extent, however, as a substitute for coal in the generation of steam. Many railroads are equipping their locomotives with oil burners, steamships burn oil instead of coal and find it most satisfactory. This oil has not gone up today, but is quite likely to be advanced at any time now because of the rapidly increasing demand for it.

By far the largest users of gasoline and naphtha, aside from the automobile trade, are the painters and varnish makers, who are not affected by the present rise either, but who also must look ahead to an advance in the price in the near future. Among the other big users of gasoline are the cleaners and dyers.

At these places today it was said that a considerable difference would be felt, but just how much could not be predicted and therefore it was not known if any advance in the cleaning prices would be necessary.

SUFFRAGISTS MARCH WITH DEPLETED RANKS

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Three more of the band of suffragists left the ranks just before the marchers reached here, leaving only five of the original 27 marchers, who started yesterday from New York city to the state capital at Albany to lay a petition before Governor Sulzer.

Miss Rosalie Jones repeated her declaration that she—at least—would complete the journey.

POLL TAX ABOLITION IN BOSTON PROPOSED

Abolition of the poll tax in Boston, if its city council so votes and the mayor approves, is proposed in a bill filed at the state house by Representative Isaac Gordon.

KEROSENE FOLLOWS GASOLINE AND GOES UP ONE CENT IN PRICE

Advance in Illuminating Oil Is Made After Announcement That No Increase Probably Would Occur

ALL GRADES IN RAISE

Contracts With Garages Expiring on Jan. 1 Not to Be Renewed at Present Figure of Ten Cents

Kerosene and all other grades of illuminating oil with gasoline were advanced in price one cent a gallon by the Standard Oil Company today. The tank price for "water white," the best grade of kerosene, is now nine cents and the barrel price 12 cents, while the whole-sale price of gasoline is 17 cents a gallon. Used principally as an illuminant kerosene at the increased price will affect chiefly the household.

The rise in the kerosene price was unexpected, as it was said yesterday at the Standard Oil Company's Boston headquarters that no change would be made as far as was known then, unless sudden orders were received to that effect from the New York offices.

According to a local oil dealer, the industrial use of this oil is comparatively limited. Its chief use continues to be as an illuminant. And with the general use of gas and electricity for illuminating purposes in the city and suburban districts, the chief burden of the advance in price falls back upon those who are outside the zones served by the gas and electric companies, and are still dependent upon the kerosene lamp.

Kerosene is used to a certain extent in the manufacture of certain compounds, but not to a sufficient degree to make the additional price charged bothersome. Big manufacturing plants, such as the General Electric at Lynn, which use kerosene for cleaning purposes, have in some way anticipated the rise in price, although the Standard has tried to keep the matter secret, and bought a supply for some months to come before the advance went into effect.

That the advance in kerosene price may check the movement for a kerosene burning internal combustion engine was asserted by one engineer today. He argued it out in this way: "Gasoline is more satisfactory than kerosene. But gasoline is scarce and expensive."

"It takes more kerosene than gasoline to run one of these engines. Therefore if the price of kerosene goes up, it will have no advantage over the other fuel, and still have its disadvantages. What then, is the use of expending thousands of dollars in a search for something which is no better than that which we have already?"

There are, he said, several satisfactory stationary internal combustion engines on the market which use kerosene as a fuel. For the most part, they are used in generating electricity. But the amount of the oil used for this purpose is almost negligible when the total amount sold is considered.

Fuel oil, a by-product of kerosene, is used to a very large extent, however, as a substitute for coal in the generation of steam. Many railroads are equipping their locomotives with oil burners, steamships burn oil instead of coal and find it most satisfactory. This oil has not gone up today, but is quite likely to be advanced at any time now because of the rapidly increasing demand for it.

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At these places today it was said that a considerable difference would be felt, but just how much could not be predicted and therefore it was not known if any advance in the cleaning prices would be necessary.

The new gasoline price in Boston while only a jump of one cent a gallon over the general market price will be in reality an advance of seven cents on the first day of the new year, as at that time a great many contracts made with local garages and taxicab firms will run out, and the oil concern has served notice that they will not be renewed. These contracts were made in the summer of 1911 when the unusually low price of 10 cents a gallon obtained.

The adjustment of the basis for contract prices means a seven cent advance to nearly all large consumers of gasoline and as higher rates still seem almost inevitable the announcement is not being received enthusiastically by automobile men.

The retail price of gasoline in Boston at the present time varies in general between 17 and 20 cents a gallon. In some garages 100-gallon books may be bought for \$16, but the Massachusetts Automobile Club and several of the largest garages have a fixed price of 20 cents. It is generally conceded that this must be increased soon if not immediately, and many consumers say that they fully expect to have to pay 25 cents a gallon.

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Turks Are Without Instructions to Treat With Greeks

VICTORIOUS GREECE OFFERS PROBLEM IN BALKAN SETTLEMENT

At Start of War She Stood Third Among Allies, but Her Conquests Have Been Easy, Leaving Her Strong

HER GUNS WON DAY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Of the many questions which arise out of the present situation in the near east the exact position of Greece, not only in her immediate relation to the Balkan League, but also in her relation to the future near eastern settlement, is one which presents many difficulties.

As far as the Balkan League is concerned Greece, no doubt in point of numbers and resources generally, ranked third amongst the allies at the commencement of the campaign some two months ago, and whilst that is still her position, yet it is not so to anything like the same extent that it was then, before Bulgaria had almost spent herself in that wonderful advance on the Thracian lines and Serbian troops had halted to take breath in the streets of Uskub and Monastir.

Greece has been singularly fortunate. Her battles have been for the most part artillery duels, her great achievement, the capture of Salonika, was effected with little loss of either men or treasure. So it comes about that whilst Serbia and Bulgaria have worked through their resources to a much greater extent than is generally supposed, Greece is comparatively fresh.

Turks Neglected Greeks

Turkey, after an eleventh hour attempt to alienate her from her allies by an offer of the cession of Crete, after the refusal of her offer, virtually neglected the Greek attack and concentrated all her efforts on a resistance to the Serbian and Bulgarian onslaught. The Greeks have fought well and bravely and they have won back much in prestige and honor in 1912 which they had lost in 1897, but no one can read the account of the campaign in Epirus and southern Macedonia without recognizing that on the part of the Turk it was rather a stubborn rear-guard action than the defense of a vital position.

The position of Greece, then, is that her troops are still fresh, unwearied and well fed, that her general resources are unimpaired to any serious extent and that throughout the Levant there has been such a rekindling of the "Greek spirit" as has not been witnessed since Missolonghi.

All this amounts to much and accounts for much. If it is true, as has been said, that the people of the Balkans live in their past to an extent which is hard for those in the west to realize, the same is certainly true of the Greek. Everywhere throughout the great circle

Awakened Country Feels Its Humiliations Wiped Away and Future Bright



(Copyright by Central News)
KING GEORGE OF GREECE

of the Aegean and beyond the Greek finds in the wonderful history of his race a great strength for the present and a great inspiration for the future.

Strictly speaking, Greek history never had a definite beginning. There never was any special event to which the historians can point and say, "Here ended tradition and here began history." There never was in the history of Greece a "Roman conquest," with a painted savage on one side of it and a people newly clothed and civilized on the other. It emerges slowly out of the great cloud of tradition and the action is so unbroken and the change so gradual that the reader has passed many years into history before he realizes that he has left tradition behind.

History Pictures Classic

With the great Homeric story as a background Greek history unfolds itself in a series of classic pictures. Homer in the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" tells of the glories of the Mycenaean civilization. It is the golden age of splendor and greatness, but the moment one tries to connect it up with the first glimmerings of historical record it vanishes away, and when the student of history looks again at the near east of these days of some 3000 years ago it is to see tribes of ruder people than Homer tells of crowding from the mountains and forests of the unknown north and settling themselves in companies and grouping themselves into cities around the western shores of the Aegean.

Early Greek history centers round these city states, of which first Sparta and then Athens were the chief, and such events as the great victory of the Athenians over the forces of Darius at the battle of Marathon and the stand of the King of Sparta at Thermopylae 10 years later against the host of Xerxes, are classic events in the world's history. From that time until the final absorption of Greece into the Roman empire about the middle of the second century B. C. Greek history is full of wonderful achievements in war, and the story of Alexander the Great's conquest of Persia and his penetration east even beyond the Hindu Kush, is much better known to the average man than any event in the history of his own country.

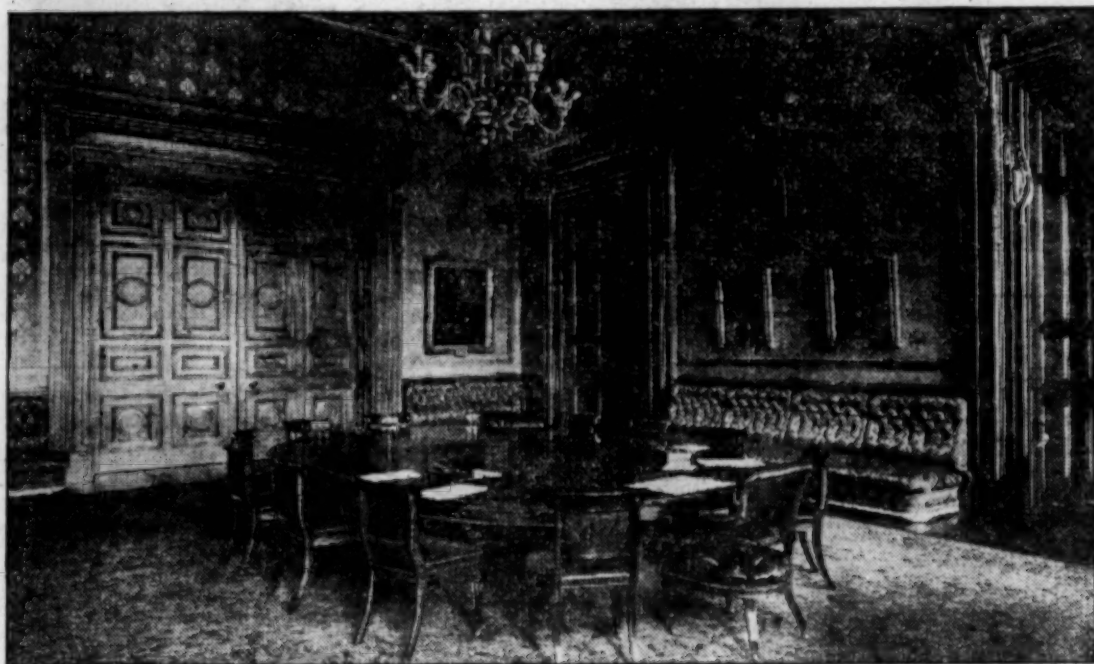
The Conqueror Conquered

After the Roman conquest Greece began to conquer her conqueror; her civilization, her learning, her art, her literature spread out in all directions. In the early days of the emperors everything Greek was the fashion at Rome, and the satraps of those days leveled many a pungent line against the Roman matron, who to keep pace with the times, sought to express herself in the language of Athens or Corinth.

After the fall of Rome Greece formed part of the Empire of the East, and for nearly a thousand years after Attila had crossed the Brenner pass and appeared under the walls of Rome, Greek emperors reigned in Constantinople.

Towards the close of the fourteenth century, however, Greece, like Bulgaria and Serbia, was overthrown in the Ottoman flood. For many years before that time the decadent eastern empire had

WHERE BALKAN PEACE ENVOYS ARE MEETING



(Copyright by Central News)

Room in the foreign office, London, is scene of present conferences trying to close war with Turkey

lost its hold on the peninsula and Greece had been divided into a number of feudal fiefs under the protection of the Venetian republic and for nearly two centuries Greece and the islands were boxes of contention between the "Grand Signor" and the Doge of Venice, until by the memorable "Peace of Passarowitz" the whole country fell to the Ottoman empire.

Of the three countries of the present Balkan League which went down before the Ottoman invasion, Greece was the last to fall asleep, and she was the first to awake, or at any rate the first, when awake to succeed in throwing off the Turkish yoke.

All the world knows the story of this 10 years' struggle, of the passionate advocacy of the Greek cause by Byron and its final triumph in the London protocol of February, 1830, whereby Greece was declared an independent kingdom.

After more than one experiment in government she finally settled down in 1862 under her present King. She gained an accession of territory by the treaty of Berlin, but like every other country in the near east she suffered a loss by that strange diplomatic makeshift, for Greece claimed Crete and her claim was as reasonable and just 40 years ago as it is today, when everybody admits that it is both. The powers, however, assembled at Berlin thought otherwise, and so Greece had to pass through the fire of the wild campaign of 1897, and Crete had to pass through 40 years of unrest and open revolt, until after innumerable crises, averted only by a diplomacy on the part of the powers which every year became more impossible, the day of reckoning came at last.

"The sting of the defeat of 1897," says a recent writer on the subject, "coupled with certain diplomatic humiliations at the hands of Turkey, has stirred the blood of re-born Greece to a great passion for revenge." How far this is the case it is difficult to say, but there can be little doubt of it that the memory of the dark days of 15 years ago has stirred many a Greek soldier to greater effort in the present campaign.

Determination Felt

Only too well the Greek remembers the Albanian hordes sweeping over the face of Thessaly, the flight of the crown prince from Larissa, and the angry crowds at the Diphylon gate. And no doubt, on that night some two months ago when the declaration of war was announced at Athens many a man in that great crowd which went up cheer after cheer for the King and the royal princes, the popular hero M. Venizelos, and above all for Greece, thought of 1897 and said in his heart "Never, never again!"

So Greece has done well and prospered, and that wonderful national spirit and revival of national consciousness, which is everywhere so much in evidence today throughout the near east, has received a fresh inspiration in Greece, the final effect of which cannot be foretold. From Greece to Crete, from Crete to the Sporades, and then away up north across the mouth of the Dardanelles on to Salonika, and around the whole circle of the Aegean, Greek calls to Greek and the demand for "union," that shibboleth of the mainland and the islands of the sea, is heard with ever louder insistence.

It is impossible to foretell the future

TURKS OMIT GREEKS IN CONFERENCE AND DELAY IS NECESSARY

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—Soon after the opening of the peace conference, over which Monsieur Danoff presided, today a serious hitch occurred. While the presentation of credentials was proceeding it was found that the credentials of the Turks contained no instructions for them to treat with the Greeks.

The allies expressed their willingness to wait while the Turks asked for instructions from their governments. The Turks eventually agreed to this, after which the conference adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

When the peace conference was officially opened on Monday by Sir Edward Grey, who was elected honorary president, proceedings were purely formal and the real business of the meeting was not approached. The Turks having objected to the allies' nomination of a president, it was agreed that each group of delegates should appoint a president daily in rotation.

Meanwhile military preparations are being pushed forward with steady persistence in Vienna, whilst the Turks are doing everything to make their new army effective.

STRONGER TURKISH LINE IS DEFENSIVE NOT OFFENSIVE GAIN

(By our military correspondent)

LONDON—The first attack of the Bulgarians on the Chataldja lines (Nov. 17-19) was briefly alluded to in a former article. It appears from recent reports that the force under General Savoff consisted of 184,000, though the actual strength was estimated at about 140,000. It was not clear whether this figure included the Serbian troops, some of whom

were known to be with General Kutincheff's (first) army, while another 45,000 were said to have joined the army besieging Adrianople.

The Turkish force defending the Chataldja lines is credibly reported to have been not more than 100,000, the numbers of killed, wounded and missing in this army since the war broke out being estimated, at a moderate computation, at 55,000.

It is now clear that the Bulgarian attack on the lines was merely a reconnaissance in force, which was, perhaps, carried too far in some places owing to the zeal of the infantry. Having tested the strength of the position and found it too powerful to be rushed, the Bulgarians broke off the engagement and withdrew west of the Kara Su valley. The reason officially given for this move was the "ad sanitary condition of the Turkish lines."

Terms Were Rejected

Meanwhile negotiations for an armistice were proceeding, but on Nov. 21 the allies' terms, which are said to have included the surrender of Adrianople, Janina, and Skutari, and the evacuation of the Chataldja lines, were definitely rejected by the Turks. Nevertheless discussions continued, and no further serious fighting took place in this quarter up to the date of the signature of the armistice (Dec. 3).

The Turks were greatly elated by the repulse of the Bulgarian attack; fresh reinforcements were constantly arriving from Asia Minor; the fortifications had been reinforced with modern guns and strengthened by every artifice of engineering skill, while second and third lines of entrenchments had been constructed further to the rear.

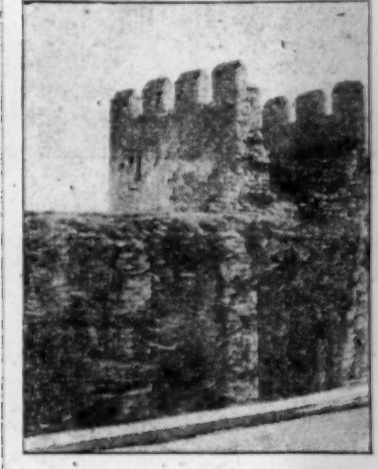
On the other hand, the situation of the Bulgarians was represented—in Constantinople—as desperate, and it was said that difficulties of supply, lack of ammunition, financial exhaustion, and the impossibility of replacing their losses, must soon compel them to make peace, if, indeed, a general European war did not come to redress the balance in favor of Turkey. Moreover, the general opinion of the army was said to favor an offensive advance from the lines if the negotiations should fail.

It must be admitted that, as regards the passive defense of Constantinople from the land side, the Turkish situation at the end of November was an excellent one. The strongest defensive position is, however, of little value unless the enemy can be compelled to attack it, as, for instance, when it is close on the flank of his line of communications.

The problem for Nazim Pasha was not merely to preserve the capital but to defeat the Bulgarian army and relieve Adrianople; and for those purposes, in spite of the confidence of his troops, his army was really no better situated than it was after the battle of Lule Burgas. True, the command of the inland seas enabled the Turks to land troops on the coast of the Black Sea or of the Sea of Marmora, with a view to striking at the flank of the Bulgarian line of communications. But there seemed little hope that the Turkish staff were capable of conducting such an enterprise except on a very small scale.

The difficulties of organization, which were not felt while the troops remained

Turkish Capital Now Has Modern Defenses Which Take Place of Worn Stone



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
WALLS OF CONSTANTINOPLE

stationary in the Tchataldja lines within easy reach of their magazines, would have reassured themselves as soon as an advance was commenced; the support of the fortress guns would have been lacking, while the tactical inferiority of the Turkish field artillery, which was so conspicuous at Lule Burgas, would have been still more marked in another battle in the open field, since practically all the modern quick-firing field guns had been captured by the allies, and the Asiatic reinforcements were armed only with the old 10-pounder Krupp gun.

In a word, in spite of their improved morale, there was no reason to credit the Turks with greater offensive power at the end of November than they possessed earlier in the war.

Withdrawal Reported

As regards the position of the Bulgarians, it is difficult to speak positively. It is reported that about Nov. 26 the bulk of their army had been withdrawn west of the line Chorus-Sarai, and were billeted along the line of the railway, covered towards the east by entrenchments about Chilskeni. Large numbers of troops from the field army were said to be moving towards Adrianople.

It appeared probable that, as the Turks refused to surrender Adrianople so long as the garrison held out, a final and determined effort was to be made for its capture before the conclusion of the armistice. The withdrawal of the Bulgarian army to the west of Chorus could be accounted for by the desire to cover these operations against Adrianople, to facilitate supply, and to compel the Turks to fight at some distance from their fortified lines if they should attempt to relieve Adrianople.

The end of November was marked by a great success for the Bulgarian arms at Merhamli, near the Aegean coast. At the outbreak of the war a large Turkish force is known to have been distributed at various points on the Salonika-

Dedeagach railway, but the reports as to its movements have been very vague.

According to the Bulgarian official statement a detachment of this force, numbering 20,000 men under Yaver Pasha, was in the Kirjali-Gumuljina district (south of the Rhodope range) as early as Oct. 20, and was therefore in a position to threaten the Bulgarian army moving to invest Adrianople, and the communications of the main army advancing to Lule Burgas and Chorus.

Turks Are Defeated

From Oct. 20 to Nov. 27 the Bulgarians have been engaged in operations against this force and it is typical of their reticence that no whisper of these events reached the world till the news of the Turkish surrender. One Bulgarian column forming part of the Rhodope army appears to have driven the Turks southwards from Kirjali to Gumuljina on the railway, while other columns, consisting largely of cavalry, moved down the Maritza valley and cut them off from the Gallipoli peninsula. The despatch of the Bulgarian cavalry in this direction possibly accounts for the absence of any cavalry pursuit after the battle of Lule Burgas.

Gumuljina was only captured on Nov. 22; the Turks then retired along the railroad to Fere station and finally took

(Continued on page thirteen, column two)

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Leading Events in Athletic World

YOUNGER SWIMMERS WIN BIG HONORS IN NATIONAL EVENTS

L. B. Goodwin of New York A. C. Is Only Veteran Successful in Capturing 1912 Aquatic Titles

FRIZELL SURPRISE

NEW YORK—Despite the fact that but one open water record was created by American swimmers during the outdoor season just passed into history, there was gratifying evidence in every region of the country that aquatic sports are growing rapidly in popular favor, and that our watermen are fast developing ability in the one branch of natation in which they have hitherto been deplorably weak, distance swimming.

It was a noticeable feature of the summer competition that young men not having attained maturity and even boys in their teens figured prominently in the championship events and gave the veterans a taste of defeat. L. B. Goodwin, in fact, was the only old-timer to retain his laurels, and he is a wonderful swimmer. For 15 years he has been active in the swimming field, and since 1901 he has scored every season in titular meets. Last summer he captured every metropolitan and national championship but the quarter-mile and 10-mile ones, in which conflicting dates prevented his starting, and twice he lowered the one-mile standard, finally placing it at 25m. 36.1-58.

The remaining honors went to J. G. Eddy, Jr., of New York, a 17-year-old boy; F. Raithel of Chicago, one year his senior; Frank Heath of St. Louis, another youngster, and Richard Frizell of New York, who will celebrate his twenty-first birthday in the near future.

Frizell was Goodwin's closest rival and his work furnished a decided surprise for he was thought only an indoor sprinter, unable to hold his speed in open water and useless beyond the four-lung. Instead, he won the metropolitan and national quarters handsily, coming close to the record in the latter race and then second to Goodwin in both the half-mile races and in the metropolitan mile.

Eddy took everything left by this pair and finds to his credit one second and four thirds in titular contests, while Raithel gave Goodwin a great race in the national mile, forcing him to create new figures and finishing a good second to him, and Heath romped away with the 10-mile championship, beating a large and representative field.

In the fancy diving championship Gaidzik and MacAleman were missed, but J. F. Dunn, the new holder, and S. I. Downes, who was so close to him that some thought he should have won, gave a brilliant exhibition. In all the meets the diving was above the average, indicating clearly that this sport is advancing in rapid strides, and that the new rules are giving excellent results.

There was further proof of the increased interest in aquatics in the several water games which were played extensively, to the delight of the spectators. A modified form of American water polo was introduced for contests in the outdoor pools and was well received; pushball was tried in open water and proved amusing to both player and public; and water baseball found numerous recruits, a league being organized in the East and many entertaining matches being witnessed.

SQUASH MATCH THURSDAY NIGHT

Considerable interest has been aroused among squash racket followers at the B. A. A. in a match in the Interclub league tournament to be played there on Thursday night. Boals Wright, former national lawn tennis champion, will represent the B. A. A., and Constantine Hutchins, national squash racket champion, will represent the Tennis and Racquet Club in this match. The match was originally scheduled for Saturday last, as one of four. The Interclub tournament will be finished in about two weeks more.

MACDONALD WILL COACH AT TUFTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—At a meeting of the Tufts athletic advisory board Monday, John A. MacDonald, who has been track coach at the University of Vermont, was appointed to that position at Tufts. He will begin his work with the track men today in Godard gymnasium and will have the freshmen in trim for the annual indoor meet, which is to be held immediately after the holiday recess. MacDonald is the first professional track coach at Tufts, and the work he has done in the past, both as performer and trainer, fits him to turn out a well-rounded team. He is a graduate of the Springfield Training school and besides being coach at Vermont has had much experience in smaller colleges.

MUNNS TO CAPTAIN CORNELL

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell football players, at a banquet Monday night elected James J. Munns captain of the 1913 team. Munns played at left guard during the past season and is a junior. He was the only Cornellian mentioned by some writers for the all-American team. His home is in Pittsburgh.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

At the end of every golfing season there is a great piling up of record statistics, so Gerald Batchelor's contribution to The World of Golf is most timely. In undertaking the task of accurately stating what constitutes a "record" he says: "H. B. Barker, playing in a bogey competition from scratch, not only returned a score of 4 up, but went round in 71, which is 6 less than the bogey of the course, I understand that the club do not recognize this as a record, and I fail to see why it should not be counted. After all, a bogey competition is a stroke competition." A bogey competition is not the same as a stroke or medal competition, and it is difficult to understand why we should be expected to regard it as a series of stroke competitions in accordance with the latest whim of the rules of golf committee. Bogey play is a match, hole by hole, against an opponent about whom nothing is known but his invariably steady play. Medal play is a fight against figures over the whole course. Score play and match play are as different as chalk and cheese.

Against bogey "it is just as if we were playing a fellow golfer," says Horace Hutchinson, in the Badminton Golf. "If we play poorly we lose but a single hole thereby. We do not have the grim total of our score for that hole added to the totals of the other holes to swell the grand old total of the final aggregate. We can play the round through without that feeling about the score. The bogey plans gives us all the free joy of a game by holes. The real game of golf consists in match play—in play by holes. The other is but a device."

"The generality of golfers enter upon a match in a spirit of light-heartedness," says the same writer in another place, "which is the result of the knowledge that the end is still 18 holes distant, that it is of very little consequence what happens in the first few holes." In a medal round a man must feel his way. One unfortunate stroke is apt to prove so costly that the player dare not go "all out."

A good score for the medal is worth a record on bogey days, because a man happens to hole in one from the tee it does not follow that he should be put on the plus mark. You or I may do 17 holes on bogey any day, but we cannot claim to be scratch if we then take 18 for the last. It is very much easier to do a good score in a match than in a medal competition. There is a true old saying with regard to a low round accomplished during a match, namely, "add five for a medal score."

The reported "record" quoted above continues: "The round was also rather unique, for the fact that he did not lose a single hole, the fact that every hole was halved or won is sufficient proof that it was played under stroke competition rules." Passing over the solecism contained in the words "rather unique one notes that the writer wishes to emphasize the fact that all putts were holed out. Even this would not justify the claim to a record which is defined as "one made in a scoring competition with the holes and tees in their proper medal positions." Bogey and medal play being totally different things, it is obvious that no man can make a record for the one while competing in the other. The result above mentioned was certainly a record in the sense that it is worthy remembrance, but it is a bogey competition record. Of course one might set up bogey as well as stroke records, but these would soon be followed, no doubt, by "records" made in singles, mixed foursomes, ecclectics, masked matches, and goodness knows what besides. The present rage for records is surely sufficient.

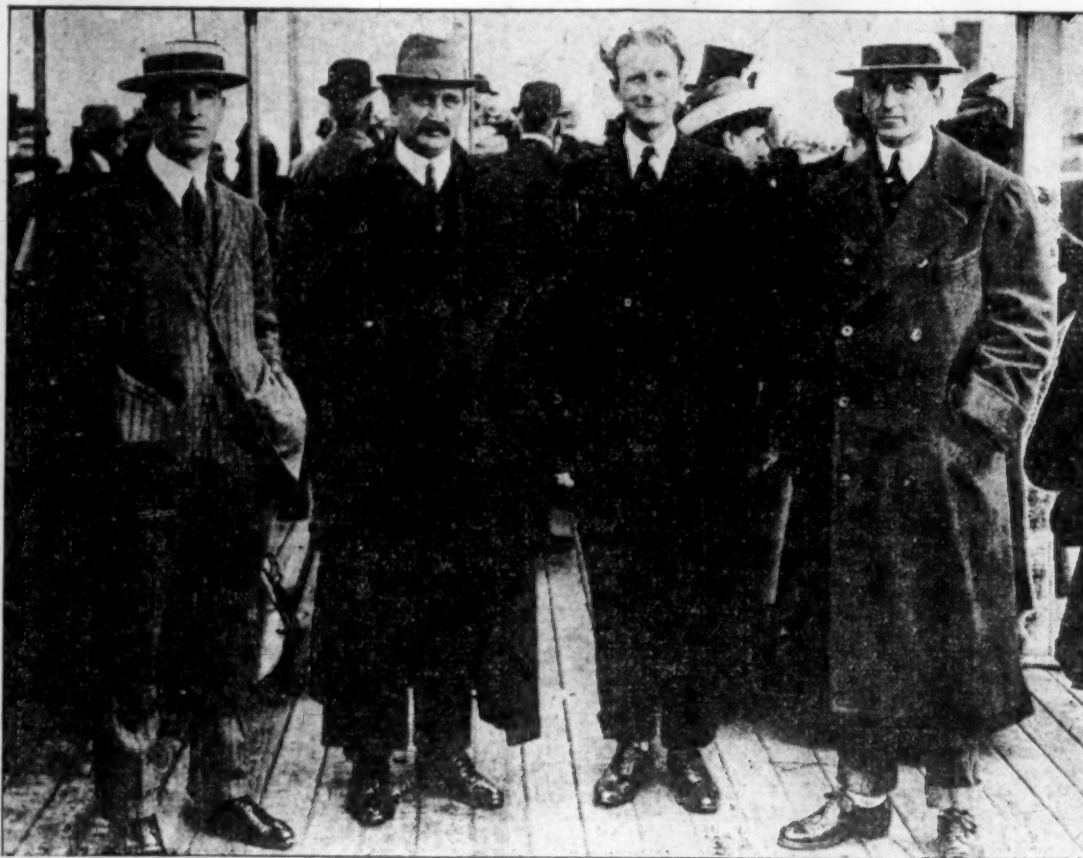
Bogey is not medal play, we repeat, and no amount of definitions can alter the Colonel's good nature. If this imaginary man against whom we play were really a "series of stroke competitions," we should have to put up with a series of records, one for each hole, which would reduce records to an even greater absurdity than they are at present. Bogey is a match play, and you cannot make records in matches, although the professionals appear to do it every day.

In the case of the average professional, it must be remembered that he is out for figures all the time. He seems to consider that he will increase his reputation if he can impress upon his pupils that he was recently round in 69, though this performance may have been accomplished during a match, on an easy day, from short tees, onto temporary greens, and against no competition. The average club professional would be more often employed by the average club member if he displayed a keener interest in the match and less in his own score.

When a "star" professional is engaged to play an exhibition round with the object of advertising a new course, the club if often anxious that he should put up a record score, but the play must take the form of a competition, under the special rules for stroke play or the "record" is invalid. Yet we constantly read such reports as the following: "In the morning Ray gained the match by six and four, and went round in 75, holing out all his putts, a score which was easily the best accomplished on the altered course, but in the afternoon match, which he won by four and three, he completed the round in three strokes fewer than in the morning."

"G. S. Stratton, with a handicap of 6, contested a medal round with the champion in the morning. Vardon, who owed 8, went round in 71. In the afternoon, Vardon, giving six bisques, played the best ball of Eric Avenell (handicap 8) and Dr. C. J. Thompson (10). The champion played magnificent golf and won by 2 and 1. He went round in 69,

WINNERS OF THE DAVIS TENNIS TROPHY



(Copyrighted by the London News Agency, London, Eng.)
THE ENGLISH TEAM THAT WON FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL PRIZE FROM AUSTRALASIA, LEFT TO RIGHT—A. E. BEAMISH, F. C. DIXON, C. P. DIXON AND J. C. PARKE

FOOTBALL HELPS TRAFFIC AVERAGE

NEW HAVEN—Official returns of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for the football traffic of the last Yale-Harvard game here show a total of 52,788 passengers carried, counting excursion tickets as double fares. This is 3850 passengers in excess of the number carried two years ago, but the increase this year is due to the growth of regular passenger business in that time from 9413 passengers to 13,386. The number of New York passengers carried to and from the game this year totaled 27,584, and those from Boston 16,648, the latter being 2516 fewer than two years before.

The receipts from the football traffic were \$75,132, as compared with \$72,378 two years ago, the gain being in excess of regular fares, which is about \$3500 ahead of two years ago. This would indicate that the football passenger receipts for a Yale-Harvard game here are about the same as the average total daily passenger receipts on the company's steam lines.

BIG SQUADS ARE OUT AT PURDUE

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Some 70 men have turned out at the Purdue gymnasium in response to an official call for indoor track candidates. Coach Claw met the men, and they have been classified according to the events in which they will take part. There is a wealth of material in the quarter and half-mile runs, and also a large number of dash men. Purdue is weak in the weights. The squad is unusually large, and prospects are bright.

All records were broken by the turnout of candidates for the freshman basketball team, 113 men reporting. This is the largest squad that ever turned out for an athletic team at Purdue. From this large number a team of five men is to be selected. Bishop, who played the star game on the freshman football team this fall, was elected captain of the freshman basketball team.

H. SCHMIDT MAY VISIT ENGLAND

Heinrich Schmidt of the Worcester Golf Club, Massachusetts amateur champion, is thinking seriously of joining the American golfers who will enter the British amateur championship next spring. He has word, too, that C. Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago has in mind the idea of another trip to the British Isles in 1913. These two, if they should decide definitely to go, would add much strength to any group of American golfers who might decide to have a trial for the British title. It would not be at all surprising, too, if the name of H. W. Stuckey, the Massachusetts champion in 1910, should be found in some liner's passenger list along in May.

LONGER TRIP FOR PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—According to a statement made by Manager North of the Princeton hockey team, the Orange and Black will take a more extensive holiday trip than at first was planned. After the three-game exhibition series with Cornell at Syracuse the seven will journey to Lake George, where they will have three matches with the London Field Club.

which was no fewer than 10 strokes better than the record for the green, made prior to his visit."

The record for a course is rightfully held by the man who returns the lowest score ever accomplished in a properly constituted stroke competition, authorized by the committee of the club. No others need apply.

REPORT ACTION OF AMHERST BOARD

AMHERST—Prof. Paul C. Phillips announced Monday the action of the meeting of the athletic board of Amherst College. The football "A" was awarded to Capt. B. J. Connolly, Jr., of Roxbury, Perry A. Proudfoot '13, of Roselle, N. J.; Donald H. Brown '14, of Minneapolis; F. J. Guetter '13, of Elwyn, Pa.; Walter H. McGay '14, of Oak Park, Ill.; Sidney D. Chamberlain, of Springfield; William O. Morrow, of Allentown, N. J.; Henry C. Swasey '15, of South Berwick, Me.; Webster H. Warren '15, of Falmouth; E. H. Konold, of Oak Park, Ill.; Lowell Shumway '15, of Brooklyn; Conrad Collins '13, manager, of River Forest, Ill.; Theodore H. Hubbard '14, assistant manager, of White Plains, N. Y.; Silas G. Hubbard, of Amherst; J. S. Moore '13, of Newton Center, and H. G. Allen '13, of Auburndale.

The estimates and schedules of the hockey, swimming, tennis and gymnastic teams were approved. The election of McGay as captain and the schedule of the baseball team for the southern trip were also approved. C. A. Sibley of Boston, representing the alumni, was present.

SOUTH WANTS TO SEND ATHLETES

NEW YORK—Word has been received here from H. W. Fitzpatrick, president of the Southern Association, that a subscription list had been started in New Orleans to send a team of athletes from that section to the national junior indoor championships, which are to be held at the twenty-second regiment armory on Jan. 4.

If the required amount is subscribed the Southern Association intends to send Gilbert Richie and M. S. Gardner, who were first and second in the southern all-around championship; P. Werloin of Tulane, the champion high jumper of the South; J. C. Van, of the Jackson Baracks, a shot putter of no mean ability; Coleman, of Tulane, the premier sprinter of the South, as well as Montgomery, of the same institution, and Oscar Rabenstein of the Broadway gymnasium.

DAVIS MAY MANAGE READING
READING, Penn.—Harry Davis, who is one of the most experienced men in baseball today, may be the new leader of the Reading Tri-State team. He has not signed with any team for 1913, and it is said that he is anxious to come to Reading and build up a pennant-winning team. Davis and Connie Mack are close friends, and the latter, who is the heaviest stockholder in the local team, may place the former captain of the world's champions here.

NEW TRAINING HOUSE FOR CORNELL
ITHACA, N. Y.—The training house for Cornell athletic teams, which is included in the present plans for the new field, will be erected in the immediate future as a memorial to Henry Schoellkopf '02. The announcement Monday, which makes public the gift, implies that several of the close friends of Schoellkopf, who were associated with him during his football days, have contributed to the extent of \$100,000. The names have been withheld.

The training house will be 190 feet long and 46 feet wide, and will be located between the field which is now used for football practice and the site for the stadium. Excavations were made incidental to the grading, and it will be possible to start construction immediately.

CORNELL NOT ON AMHERST LIST

AMHERST, Mass.—The schedule for the Amherst hockey team has been made, R. P. I. replacing Cornell. The schedule is as follows: Jan. 4, Trinity at Amherst; S. T. S. at Amherst; 18, M. A. C. at Amherst; 25, Williams at Amherst; Feb. 8, R. P. I. at Amherst; 14, Army at West Point; 15, Williams at Williamstown.

BRESNAHAN IS NEEDED

CINCINNATI—Provided Cincinnati can secure R. P. Bresnahan, the deposed manager of the St. Louis Nationals, Manager McGraw of the New York Nationals believes that Cincinnati will make a strong bid for the National league pennant in 1913. McGraw made the announcement at a banquet given him here Monday night. He also stated that in Tinker the local club had secured a good man.

ARCHERY NOTES

By EDWARD B. WESTON

The following extract from the Field of London for Oct. 12 will be read with great interest by the archers of the United States.

Few of them have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Colonel Walrond. Those who have met him have been most cordially received. A few know him by correspondence, and all know of his work as an archer, as the foremost writer of the day on archery topics, and as the editor of the archery department of the Field.

For the great work which he has done for our sport he has the thanks and best wishes of the archers on this side.

During the interval between the 80 and 60-yard shooting at the Royal Toxophilite Society's autumn handicap, Oct. 3, Mr. Peregrine Prince, senior vice-president, asked Colonel Walrond to accept from the members of the society and many archery friends several marks of their gratitude to him for his many years' (21) service as honorary secretary of the society, and all he had done to further the good of the craft while holding that office. Colonel Walrond thanked the subscribers and speaking with much feeling, expressed his very great pleasure in receiving so signal a recognition of his services. He hardly knew how sufficiently to thank them for their very handsome gift, which, coming as it did from so many of his archery friends, as well as from the members of the Royal Toxophilite Society, showed that the general body of archers, as well as the members of the society, were satisfied with what little he had been able to do for the sport, the furtherance of which had ever been his dearest wish.

No doubt throughout the long period he had been connected with the management of archery clubs and meetings he must have made mistakes; it was generous of archers to overlook them, and only to remember the little good he had been able to do with their cooperation, to accomplish. He could assure them that he should ever value most highly their souvenir, and, though he thought that for the welfare of the R. T. S. it was advisable they should have a younger man as honorary secretary, he trusted he should still be able to do useful work in other ways for the sport with respect to which he had so many happy memories, and in which he had made so many firm and true friends.

No single individual has done as much for archery as has Colonel Walrond in his long career as the leading spirit in the affairs of the Royal Toxophilite Society, the Grand Western A. S., and all public meetings, as well as many of the local clubs of which he has been a member, in addition to which are to be added his many successes as a practical archer.

Many subscribers, besides those shooting in the handicap, attended to do honor to the colonel, all regretting his resignation of the reins of government.

ONLY ONE RACE IS PLANNED FOR YALE VARSITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Followers of Yale varsity rowing are today looking forward to a long training season next Spring with the chances of the varsity crew being seen in but one race, that with Harvard on the Thames. This is due to the announcement made by Captain Snowden Monday night. Followers of Yale rowing have been hoping that Princeton could be invited to enter the Yale-Harvard race on the Thames, and have been eager for another series of races with Cornell but both these developments of aquatic sport appear to have been postponed.

Yale's determination to limit her schedule to one event is due to the backwardness of the candidates in mastering the English stroke.

The second crew will be allowed to enter the American Henley races on the Schuylkill and the freshmen may again book Princeton for an early race.

Capt. Snowden announced that James O. Rodgers, '08, had resigned as head coach of the Yale crews. On account of business Mr. Rodgers found himself unable to give the necessary time to coaching. Capt. Snowden also announced that W. A. Harriman, a member of the senior class and coach of last year's freshmen, would succeed Mr. Rodgers.

COLUMBIA LEAVES HOCKEY LEAGUE

NEW YORK—Failing to come to an agreement on eligibility rules, Columbia University dropped out of the Intercollegiate Hockey League Monday. Princeton and Dartmouth, the other members of the league, will play a championship series this winter, while Columbia will join the independents, which now include Yale and Harvard.

The eligibility question arose from the new league rules adopted this year forbidding freshmen to play on varsity teams and letting men play a total of only three years of intercollegiate hockey. Columbia wanted a four-year rule and no freshman limit.

BRICKLEY WINS SHOTPUT

The Harvard University handicap shotput competition in the baseball game Monday afternoon was won by C. E. Brickley '15, scratch, who made a distance of 38ft. 4in. J. C. Talbot '15 with a handicap of 3ft. 6in., won second place, making a throw of 37ft. 6in. W. Rollins '16 was third making 37ft. with a handicap of 3ft.

CALIFORNIA LOOKS FOR A STRONG TRACK SQUAD NEXT SEASON

New Men Are Expected to More Than Offset Loss of Some of the 1912 Point Winners

TWO FINE JUMPERS

BERKELEY, Cal.—Prospects of turning out a championship track team at the University of California for 1913 are very bright. Many of the point winners in the intercollegiate track meet of 1912 will be back in college. Coach Walter Christie hopes not only to develop a squad of athletes that will defeat Stanford, but to send a team east that will make a strong showing. Floyd Rice, the shot-putter and hammer thrower, has left college. For the past two years Rice was a winner in the shot put and a second-place man in the hammer throw. Captain Kretzinger is lost to the track team by graduation. In the dashes there will be Stanton, Woods and Wadsworth, a freshman, running the 100 and 220-yard dashes close to record time.

Todd, winner of the 440-yard dash in the 1912 meet, will be back. Then there is George Clark, who won first place in the Pacific coast interscholastic meet last spring in the quarter mile dash.

Ormond Smith, who ran second in the half mile last spring; Heisen, who won his "C" by taking third place, and Manse Griffith will be in the quarter mile dash.

Capt. Harry Wood, who won the mile run against Stanford in 1911 and was beaten by Fletcher of the Cardinal last spring, is the best of the miles, with Earl Crabbe, the intercollegiate two-mile champion, a close second.

Deming MacIsaac and E. J. Beeson will be in the low and high hurdles. MacIsaac captured first places in the low and high hurdles in the last intercollegiate meet. Beeson was not in the best of shape.

In the field events Karl Shattuck should uphold his record in the hammer throw. Shattuck has won this event against Stanford for the last two years. Colledge, a sophomore, who took fourth place last spring, has improved of late, and has been throwing the weight a distance over 140 feet.

Fred Allen, the greatest broad-jumper that ever wore the Blue and Gold, will compete in the event again. J. Beeson, who was second to G. L. Horine of Stanford in the spring meet, is California's best in the high jump. Beeson in the fall interclass meet jumped 5ft. 2in. McFie, a freshman who was a star in Los Angeles high and winner of the high jump in the Pacific coast interscholastic meet, is expected to be a point winner. Elbert Vail is eligible for another meet, and with a record of 12 feet, has a fine chance of capturing first honors in the pole vault.

BANQUET BRICKLEY TONIGHT

Many Harvard football players, undergraduates and citizens of Everett are expected to attend the banquet which is to be given C. E. Brickley '15, halfback on the Harvard championship football team, by the citizens of Everett this evening. The banquet is to be held in Whittier hall and it is planned to make it a big affair. A reception will be held from 6 to 7 with the banquet starting at 8.

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MR. HEARST SHOWS PICTURES OF LETTERS AND NO ORIGINALS

(Continued from page one)

quainted with John D. Archbold, political strategist of the oil trust, were revealed to the Clapp committee today by the publisher.

Mr. Hearst insisted he did not know how the letters were obtained from Mr. Archbold's files. He named John Eddy, one of his employees, a newspaper man, as being the one from whom he obtained them. Mr. Eddy is now in London. The editor admitted he had other letters and after a long controversy, finally consented to give them to the committee, which will decide in executive session whether they bear on the investigation of campaign contributions and shall be made public.

The committee adjourned shortly before noon, to reconvene on call of the chairman.

John L. Kennedy, formerly a member of the industrial commission, on which Senator Penrose served, denied that the Pennsylvania senator exerted any unusual influence in shaping the commission's recommendations.

Mr. Hearst took the stand when the session opened. Chairman Clapp asked what he knew about purported letters from John D. Archbold published in his magazine and whether there remained any of such letters unpublished.

Mr. Hearst said that he had some that had not been published in addition to those which he had read from the *stump* or which he had previously made public. At Mr. Clapp's request Hearst then produced photographic copies of the series of published Archbold letters.

"Are these the original letters?" asked Senator Penrose.

"No, I haven't the original letters," was the reply.

"When was this exhibit photographed?" asked Mr. Clapp, referring to a letter.

"I don't know; I have never seen the originals," the publisher replied. "I secured the photographs in September, 1908."

"Did you ever see the originals of any of the letters published in Hearst's magazine?" asked Mr. Clapp.

"I am not sure, but I recall having seen only the photographic facsimiles," the witness replied. "I got all these in September, 1908."

"Of whom did you get them?" asked the chairman.

Mr. Hearst paused. "He declared he was anxious to aid the investigation, but he wanted to know whether an answer was essential."

"It is our wish to get evidence of the genuineness of the original letters," said the chairman.

The witness leaned forward a moment and then remarked that Mr. Archbold "had acknowledged most of the letters as genuine."

Senator Oliver took issue with him. "The number acknowledged was very small," he corrected.

Senator Penrose called attention to the resolution which authorized the committee to obtain the Archbold letters. Messrs. Jones and Clapp agreed.

Mr. Hearst then stated that he obtained the photographs from John Eddy, who wrote the first four articles in the series for his magazine, and who for the last two years has been living in London. He said he knew of no circumstances which would indicate to him the identity of the person who photographed the original documents.

Mr. Hearst then presented a big sheaf of photographic copies of letters.

Senator Clapp read several of them over slowly, the first being the following ascribed to Senator Penrose:

Dear Mr. Archbold: "Your letter of fifteenth inst. was received yesterday on my return from a trip in British Columbia. I have wired Senator Aldrich to make an appointment with him to discuss the matter referred to. I can see you in New York any day if you have any suggestions to make. I think the matter is of considerable importance and I can show Senator Aldrich where such an appointment would be desired. If necessary I can see you in New York or I can talk to you over the phone from the headquarters of the Republican state committee, 1417 Locust street, Philadelphia, where I shall be during the present month."

(signed) "BOIES PENROSE."

This was written in 1903.

Next was read a purported letter from Mr. Archbold to former Senator Foraker, dated Jan. 22, 1902, agreeing that "we" were willing to make a loan of \$50,000 to Mr. Foraker, one half to be returned within one year and the rest in payments of \$5,000 each.

A purported letter to former Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania, enclosing a certificate of deposit, was then exhibited.

Another Foraker letter referring to "Your enclosure" and urging that certain clauses in "House bill 500, introduced by Mr. Price be stricken out," and remarking that "Otherwise the situation is well in hand" was ascribed to Mr. Archbold.

Answering questions by Senator Clapp, Mr. Hearst said that he had presented copies of only such letters as "seemed to relate to financial transactions."

Senator Oliver objected on the ground that the witness had not himself confined his reproductions to financial transactions, citing several of the telegrams and letters.

Mr. Hearst answered that he was convinced he had construed the resolution liberally as to the scope of the investigation in producing letters at this time. Senator Oliver insisted upon seeing the

correspondence held back by the publisher, who insisted that he disagreed.

Senator Clapp concurred in Senator Oliver's view. Senator Penrose proposed that the letters still withheld be given by Mr. Hearst to the chairman, and that they be examined in executive session. The chairman made this a formal request, and Mr. Hearst agreed to comply.

Senator Oliver, taking up the cross-examination, asked in detail of the movements of Mr. Eddy, and elicited that Mr. Eddy brought the letters to Mr. Hearst; he is now employed by a London publication in which Mr. Hearst is interested. The witness denied that he had paid anything for the photographs, which were handed to him on the day the publisher made a speech on the subject in Columbus, Ohio.

Answering questions by Senator Penrose, Mr. Hearst said he thought Mr. Eddy could give some information as to the source of the photographs, but again denied any knowledge of how the photographs were obtained from the files of the Standard Oil.

"How did Mr. Eddy come to bring these letters to you?" asked Senator Jones.

"I was seeking to bring about the formation of a new party," answered Mr. Hearst.

"I felt that the old parties were both in the hands of the privilege-seeking interests and Mr. Eddy thought that these letters would be interesting as illustrating that point."

"Did you have no previous knowledge of an attempt by Mr. Eddy to produce these copies of letters?" Senator Jones queried.

"I will not say that. I had heard of the existence of such letters, but had had no proof of their contents."

Mr. Hearst explained that Mr. Eddy had been in his employ for some years as editor of various Hearst papers, but was not sure whether he was in his employ at the time the letters were produced. He insisted he had not raised Mr. Eddy's salary nor otherwise rewarded him for getting the Standard Oil correspondence.

"Is there anything that you now recall," asked Mr. Clapp, "upon which you have not testified and to which your attention has not been called here that may be of service to this investigation of campaign contributions?"

"I made some contributions to the Independence League campaign in 1908," was the answer. "It amounted to \$10,000 or \$12,000. I do not think I made any other contributions."

Senator Oliver asked concerning the alleged letter of Mr. Archbold to Senator Foraker, enclosing a certificate of deposit for \$50,000.

"Among the letters submitted to you by Mr. Eddy, was there any letter tending to show a return of the money?" he demanded.

"I believe there was," answered Mr. Hearst. "I think that is why I stated in my speeches after Senator Foraker had stated that he had returned this money, that I accepted his explanation."

"You did not publish that, however?"

"No, I did not publish that letter."

"Do you know whether Mr. Eddy is staying out of the country on account of a desire to avoid testifying in this matter?" asked Senator Penrose.

"I'm almost certain that he is not," said Mr. Hearst.

Among the photographic copies of letters submitted by Mr. Hearst were the following:

My dear Senator—Referring to our further talk of today over the telephone, we are willing to make the loan \$50,000—\$25,000 to be returned within one year, and the remaining \$25,000 to be paid in five annual payments thereafter. All to bear interest at 5 per cent.

Trusting you will succeed in consummating the matter as you desire, I am, Very truly yours,

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

Hon. J. D. Foraker, Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1902.

Another letter read:

My dear Senator—Responding to your favor of the twenty-fifth, it gives me pleasure to hand herewith certificate of deposit for \$50,000 in accordance with our understanding. Your letter states the conditions correctly and I trust the transaction will be successfully consummated. Very truly yours,

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

Hon. J. B. Foraker, Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1902.

A letter to Mr. Sibley was as follows: Dear Mr. Sibley—I beg to enclose herewith certificate of deposit to your favor for \$50,000 sent you at the request of Mr. Griseom, the purpose of which you no doubt understand with him. Permit me to improve this opportunity also to express my high appreciation of your most courteous and efficient action in response to our request regarding the consideration of the subsidy bill matter with Mr. Griseom.

Very truly yours,

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

Hon. J. C. Sibley, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1903.

Another Foraker letter read:

"My dear Senator: I beg to enclose herewith a letter from our counsel, Mr. Elliott, with copy of another very objectionable bill recently introduced at Columbus. There will undoubtedly be a uniform sentiment against it in the oil section. Hope you can take care of it with the others."

Very truly yours,

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

"Hon. J. B. Foraker, Senate Chamber," Washington, D. C., March 5, 1900.

A letter dated March 9, 1900, read: My dear Senator: I have your favor of last night with enclosure, which letter, with letters from Mr. Elliott commenting on same, I beg to send you herewith. Perhaps it would be better to make a demonstration against the whole bill but certainly the ninth clause, to which Mr. Elliott refers, should be stricken out and the same is true of H. B. 500, also, introduced by Mr. Pierce, in relation (here the photograph was so

TEAMS TO BE USED AT FIRST IN BOSTON PARCEL POST WORK

Postmaster Mansfield Announces Regulations Under Which New Service Will Be Conducted Here

FIRST FUND \$10,000

Teams instead of automobiles are to be used at first for the new parcels post service in the Boston postal district when it begins Jan. 1, said Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster at the central postoffice today. This will be done because the first appropriation of \$10,000 will admit of only a small expenditure for conveyances and on account of the numerous short stops that will be necessary. Teams, it is said, can be secured for \$2 a day, while motor cars will cost from \$15 upward.

Mr. Mansfield could not say how many extra men would be required to handle the work, but he had already made proposals with contractors for teams and declared that he would have enough to commence the work at the beginning of the year.

Among the regulations for the system issued by Postmaster-General Hitchcock are the following: "The parcel post rate between any point in the United States and any point in the Hawaiian islands, the United States postal agency at Shanghai, and any point in Alaska, except for parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, on which the rate is 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, shall be 12 cents for the first pound and 12 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof. These rates also apply to parcels mailed in the United States for delivery in the Canal Zone, and to parcels between the Philippine islands and any portion of the United States."

Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants are matter of the fourth class, notwithstanding that a special rate of postage (one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance) applies thereto. The limit of weight is increased to eleven pounds by the parcel law but no other change is made. Cut flowers, dried plants and botanical specimens not susceptible of propagation, are transmissible at parcel post rates.

Samples of wheat or other grain in its natural condition, potatoes, beans, peas, chestnuts, acorns, etc., when intended for planting must be prepaid at the special rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance, but when intended to be used as food the parcel post rates apply.

DISTINCTIVE STAMPS

All parcel post matter must be prepaid by distinctive stamps affixed and postmasters are forbidden to accept for mailing parcels that do not bear such stamps.

The distinctive parcel post stamp cannot be used for postage on matter of the first, second or third classes; when so used, the matter will be treated as "held for postage."

WHERE MAILABLE

Parcels must be mailed at a postoffice, branch postoffice or station, or such numbered stations as may be designated by the postmaster, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter.

PREPARATION FOR MAILING

Parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined and must not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender preceded by the word "From." It is permissible to write or print on the covering of a parcel, or on a tag or label attached to it, the business card of the sender, a brief description of the character of the parcel and such inscriptions as "Merry Christmas," "Please do not open until Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With Best Wishes" etc., in such a manner as not to interfere with the address.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT AND SIZE

Parcels weighing more than 11 pounds or measuring more than 72 inches in length and girth combined will be refused for mailing.

FRAGILE ARTICLES

Fragile articles, such as millinery, toys, musical instruments, etc., and articles consisting wholly or in part of glass, or contained in glass, must be securely packed and the parcel stamped or labeled "Fragile."

PERISHABLE MATTER

Parcels containing perishable articles must be marked "Perishable." Articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery must not be accepted for mailing.

INSURANCE ON PARCELS

A mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$50, on payment of a fee of 10 cents in parcel post stamps, such stamps to be affixed.

REGISTRATION

In view of the provision for the insurance of fourth-class mail and the furnishing of receipts for such mail when insured, the necessity for registration is removed and therefore fourth-class matter shall not be admitted to the registered mail.

blurred as to make the words illegible) am glad to hear that you think that the situation is fairly well in hand. Very truly yours,

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD,

To Hon. J. B. Foraker.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

NEWTON

Mrs. Susan W. Fitz Gerald spoke to the members of the Woman's Club last evening on woman's suffrage.

"Esmeralda" will be staged this evening and repeated tomorrow evening in Players' hall, West Newton, under the auspices of the Newtonville Woman's Guild.

WINCHESTER

The Deliberative Assembly will meet this evening in Assembly hall. Local questions are to be discussed and the grade crossing question will come up. Preston Ford will be the principal speaker.

REVERE

Neptune lodge, I. O. O. F., will have a roll call and party at their meeting this evening.

The Baptist church standing committee, W. G. Bond, Alfred Meserve, John F. Dennis, C. S. Richmond, A. C. Thomas, D. A. Nason, and E. S. Cross has been made the building committee for the new parsonage which will be erected this spring, at a cost of \$4,000, on the lot now owned by the society adjoining the church on the north.

WATERTOWN

Teachers in the public schools of Watertown were the guests last evening of the Woman's Club, at a meeting and character sketch entertainment in the town hall.

At a meeting of the Phillips Club this evening a representative of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company will explain the lighting system of towns and cities.

MALDEN

The Pine Tree State Association will meet tonight in the Auditorium reception hall. Austin L. Kempton of Cambridge will lecture.

These candidates for membership in the Board of Trade have been unanimously elected by the executive committee: Charles F. Ernst, superintendent of the Boys Industrial Club; James F. Walsh, George W. Ammermann, Samuel L. Best and John Robertson.

MEDFORD

Hearings are to be given next Monday night by the aldermen on laying out Bristol road, Shapley, Hale and Alexander avenues as connecting streets.

Mrs. Susan M. Goodale has been appointed secretary of the Past Department Presidents Association of the National Woman's Relief Corps.

NEPONSET

The Neponset Improvement Association held its regular meeting and elected the following officers last night: Matthew Cummings, president; John Murphy, vice-president; James Flanagan, treasurer; James Williams, secretary.

CHELSEA

Winthrop camp, No. 81, Sons of Veterans has elected: Walter F. Simpson, commander; George W. Kimball, senior vice-commander, and Albert H. Lincoln, junior vice-commander.

ABOUT 1000 GUESTS ARE TO BE INVITED TO GOV. FOSS INAUGURAL

Plans for the third inauguration of Governor Foss as executive head of the commonwealth on Jan. 2 are now well under way and today clerks are preparing about 1000 invitations to be sent to the numerous invited guests. Edward F. Hamlin, executive secretary to the Governor, who is in charge of arrangements for the occasion, says that the invitations will be sent out probably at the end of this week.

Besides the personal guests of Governor and Mrs. Foss, invitations will be sent to judges of the higher courts of the state, to all the boards and commissions, militia officers, numerous municipal officials, Boston representatives of foreign governments and others.

The speaker's gallery on the right side of the House of Representatives chamber, where the inaugural exercises are to be held, has been reserved for personal friends of Mrs. Foss. A small section in the center of the ladies' gallery will be reserved for women relatives and friends of the higher officials of the state. The remainder of this gallery is to be given over to the use of the invited guests of members of the Legislature.

The Governor is devoting much of his time at the present to the preparation of his inaugural which will be delivered from the speaker's platform before a joint convention of both branches of the Legislature. The presiding officer of the Senate, who is expected to be Senator Levi H. Greenwood of Gardner, as last year, will administer the oath of office to the Governor before he delivers his inaugural.

TEA PARTY DAY IS OBSERVED BY D. A. R.

The anniversary of the Boston tea party was commemorated yesterday by the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, the Boston Tea Party chapter of that organization holding a reception and breakfast at the Hotel Lenox at noon, while the regular exercises of the state body took place at the Hotel Vendome during the afternoon. Mrs. Charles H. Bond, vice president general of the national society, D. A. R., was one of the reception guests.

QUINCY

The Laymen's League of Christ church met in the parish house Monday evening. George W. Dunklee, field secretary of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, spoke.

The Men's Club of the First Unitarian church will meet and dine in the chapel Tuesday evening. Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University will speak on "The Commission Form of Government in Cities."

DORCHESTER

Before the Men's Club of the First Congregational church Monday evening Prof. Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University gave an illustrated lecture on "Northern Africa."

MILTON

The special committee on town building laws and housing conditions, appointed by vote of the last March meeting, will give a public hearing at the town hall tonight.

DORCHESTER

There will be an illustrated travel talk tonight at the Grove Hall Universalist church on "Panama" by the Rev. Thomas Edward Patterson, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The next meeting of the Clifton Literary Club will be held Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Dirkie, Alexander street.

"Forefathers day" will be celebrated by the Dorchester Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club next Thursday.

Wednesday will be visiting day at the Dorchester high school, parents having been especially invited to visit any of the regular classes and to meet the instructors.

WINTHROP

The nominating committee of the Winthrop Yacht Club announces these names to be voted on at the annual meeting in January for officers for 1913: Commodore, Charles A. Blazo; vice-commodore, Herbert F. Ward; secretary, Charles G. Bird; treasurer, Joseph J. Devereux; measurer, George H. Griggs; director, three years, Frank A. Talcott, one year, Ralph C. Goudy; regatta committee, Frank H. Byrne, Howard W. Wheeler, Harold C. Slocomb, Arthur E. Norley, Ralph E. Blazo; membership committee, H. C. Lazzell, Ralph S. Johnson, Frank D. Hickox, Sewall Stromberg, John P. Wakefield; Herbert C. Daggett, Robert G. Mitchell, Charles Allen, L. A. Christopher.

Mrs. Charles W. Webber of Shore drive is the hostess for the Quess and Question Club this afternoon. "The Purity of the Press" is the topic.

MELROSE

The federation of Men's Clubs of the city will finally meet Wednesday evening at the high school.

The annual concert and dance of the Melrose fire department will be held in city hall next Friday evening.

NOMINEES FOR REPUBLICAN CLUB OFFICES NAMED

Councilor Alexander McGregor heads the list of candidates reported by the nominating committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts to be balloted for at the annual election in January. The nominees follow:

President, Alexander McGregor of Malden; secretary, Eugene C. Hultman of Quincy; treasurer, Arthur L. Devens of Hamilton.

Vice-presidents by congressional districts—Dana Malone of Greenfield, Edwin F. Lyford of Springfield, Frank O. Hardy of Fitchburg, George N. Jeppson of Worcester, Harvey Wheeler of Concord, John L. Stanton of Beverly, Charles H. Hastings of Lynn, Henry Hornblower of Arlington, Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, Charles T. Witt of East Boston, Jacob F. Brown of Boston, Laban Pratt of Boston, Henry C. Mullen of Natick, J. Stearns Cushing of Norwood, William M. Lovering of Taunton, Abbott P. Smith of New Bedford.

Executive committee—Charles N. Barney, Lynn; C. Edmund Bellis, Worcester; Alfred L. Cutting, Weston; William W. Davis, Cambridge; George E. Dean, Falmouth; Alexander Holmes, Kingston; James H. Knight, Boston; Herbert C. Parsons, Greenfield; Harry G. Pollard, Lowell; Henry L. Shattuck, Boston; Roger Wolcott, Milton.

Election committee for three years—Earl F. Davidson, West Roxbury; John W. Haigis, Montague; Roger Hooper, Boston; Frances W. Hunnewell, 2d, Wellesley; Roger Swain, Cambridge.

MR. TAFT APPOINTS INDUSTRIAL BOARD

WASHINGTON—President Taft today named members of the Industrial Commission which is created by Congress to investigate working conditions and endeavor to make more amicable the relations between capital and labor;

George Sutherland, senator from Utah; George B. Chandler of Connecticut; Charles Simon Barrett of Georgia; Frederick Adrian Delano of Illinois; Adolph Lewisohn of New York; Ferdinand Charles Schwedman of Missouri; Austin B. Garretson of Iowa, John B. Lennon of Illinois and James O'Connell of District of Columbia.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

Silver Deposit Ware

Nearly a thousand pieces from one of the largest if not the largest maker in this country—every piece can be represented as the best in quality and design on the market.

This beautiful ware was secured at a very substantial discount because this maker became somewhat overstocked and because several pieces were produced too late to be shipped to far-away cities.

As Chandler & Co. carry this class of goods only at Christmas time, every piece must be sold at once; consequently they have marked it at a small margin of profit; this allows of remarkable values.

ITEMS ARE EXAMPLES:

Sugar and Cream Sets.....	.95	Oil Cruets.....	2.75, 3.25
Sugar and Cream Sets.....	1.25	Lemon Plates.....	.75
Sherbet Cups.....	.65	Salt and Pepper Sets.....	2.00, 2.50
Frappe Cups.....	1.00	Small Pitchers.....	3.00
Frappe Sets, Cup and Saucer.....	1.10	Plateaux.....	1.95, 2.25 to 9.95
Cologne Bottles.....	1.25	Sandwich Plates.....	4.25 to 7.50
Individual Almond Dishes, ea.....	.39	Berry Sets.....	17.45
Candlesticks, each.....	3.95	Lemonade Glasses.....	.65, 1.25
Bon Bon Dishes.....	1.25, 2.50	Lemonade Pitchers.....	2.50 to 7.95
Vases.....	.95 to 4.25 to 9.75	Guest Room Set.....	7.00

SILENCE AND BEAUTY OF GURNEY CHAPEL TOLD

A glimpse into a restful corner of the modern world of art was afforded those who heard last evening at Riverbank court the lecture on "The Benediction of Silence," by the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, formerly of Christ church, Rochester, N. Y.

The lecturer sketched verbally the work of the London artist, Frederick James Shields, dwelling especially on his paintings in the Chapel of the Ascension, Hyde Park place, the little sanctuary built by Mrs. Russell Gurney as a place of meditation and prayer for whoever chooses to enter. To Shields the lecturer gave the title, "A saintly artist," and to Mrs. Gurney the title, "An artistic saint," and he showed that it was the combination of the Puritan and the mystic as represented by these two individuals that made the rare charm of the Chapel of the Ascension possible, so that he who enters finds within the quiet walls both the silence of beauty and the beauty of silence.

Before entering upon a discussion of Shields' work Mr. Graham touched upon the place that modern London holds as an art center, mentioning that in no European city is there such a splendid combination of the beautiful and the utilitarian, the only city that approaches it in this respect being Berlin. He enumerated the art galleries of London, including the Tate gallery and the Wallace collection, and mentioned as a notable feature the number of remarkable collections of art in English private homes.

BRITAIN'S OLDEST ARCHERY CLUB FORMED OVER 230 YEARS

Royal Company, King's Body Guard for Scotland, Dates Back to Time When Noblemen Organized to Revive Long Neglected Sport—Its Place in History

Revival of interest in archery as a sport, especially in the United States, makes particularly appropriate at this time an article prepared for the Monitor's European bureau, the first portion of which appears today.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The oldest archery club in Great Britain is the Royal Company of Archers, the King's body guard, for Scotland, which has its headquarters at Archers hall, Edinburgh.

In its present form the company dates from the year 1676, when as the first entry in its minute book records, "Several Noblemen and Gentlemen did associate themselves in a Company" for the encouragement of "the Noble and useful Recreation of Archery," which had for many years been much neglected. They then proceeded to draw up a constitution,



(Reproduced by permission)
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS

tion by which provision was made for the annual appointment of a council of seven, one of whom was to be "Proses," with power to make "Laws, Acts, Statutes and Rules for Regulating, Managing, and Ordering all things relating to Archery." "Three of the most knowing Archers" were to be appointed to act as judges "in all debates and controversies" that might arise over shooting; there were to be a clerk and treasurer, and instructors to teach the beginners, and officers to make the necessary military arrangements on the occasion when the archers "were modelled and drawn up" in a formal company with drums and colors.

The first captain of the archers was John, first Marquis of Atholl. In order that the Company of Archers might be "lawfully constituted and sufficiently authorized," they applied to "the Right Honourable the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council to interpose their authority hereto," and in the following spring the company was formally recognized by the privy council, and £20 sterling paid from his majesty's treasury to be expended on an archery prize.

In 1703 the captain general of the company being the Earl of Cromarty, principal secretary of state for Scotland, a charter was obtained from Queen Anne confirming other privileges already granted to the company and conferring other privileges, on condition that they should render yearly "one pair of barbed arrows at the term of Whitsunday, if asked for." During the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., the members of the Royal Company were for the most part strong Jacobites. A letter of June 16, 1715, contains the following paragraph: "Upon Monday last the Royal Company of Archers, consisting of about 200, all clad in the old Scottish garb, were their parade through this town" (Edinburgh) "and Leith; they all consist of Jacobites except five or six. At night they came to the playhouse, and between the acts they desired Sir Thomas Dalziel (who is mad) to order the musicians to play that air called 'Let the King enjoy his own again.' After it was over the whole house clapped three times loud, but a few hissed."—Grant's "Old and New Edinburgh."

In 1743 the Earl of Wemyss succeeded the Duke of Hamilton as captain general. He was a strong Jacobite, as were many other members of the company. One of these, David Beatt, writing master, proclaimed King James VIII, at the Mercat Cross of Edinburgh when Prince Charles entered the city in 1745, and another member, Hepburn of Keith, with a drawn sword in his hand, was the first to welcome the prince to Holyrood.

An interesting relic of this period may be seen at archers hall. It is the uniform coat referred to in the following passage from a letter dated 1777, written by Lawrence Oliphant, Esq., of Gask: "I lose no time in acquainting you that my archer-coat is still preserved, and shall be sent to you Tuesday by the

carriers, directed to your lodgings in Edinburgh. It is pretty odd if my coat be the only one left, especially as it was taken away in the '46 by the Duke of Cumberland's plunderers; and Miss Anne Graeme, Inchbrackie, thinking it would be regretted by me, went boldly out amongst the soldiers and recovered it from one of them; insisting with him that it was a lady's riding habit; but putting her hand to the breeches to take them, too, he with a thundering oath asked if the lady wore breeches?" Murray of Broughton Prince Charles's secretary, who afterwards turned informer, held the posts of councillor and brigadier in the Royal Company. He was expelled and his name deleted from the records of the council meetings which he had attended.

The visit of George IV. to Scotland in 1822 was an event of much importance. The cardinal of York had passed away, and with him the hopes of the Jacobite party, and now Tory and Whig were united in loyal attachment to the reigning house, an attachment which we may remark is constantly on the increase. The King's visit to his "ancient Kingdom of Scotland" had been brought about by Sir Walter Scott's influence, and all were bent on making it a brilliant affair.

The Royal Company resolved "to take every opportunity of testifying their loyalty to the crown and constitution, and their attachment to his majesty's person." They also resolved to make a humble offer of their services to attend on his majesty as his body guard, or in any other capacity that should be assigned to them. This offer was made through their captain-general, the Earl of Hopetown, and duly accepted; and thus it was clearly established that the Royal Company had the privilege of acting as the King's body guard for Scotland.

The King's ship, the Royal George, cast anchor in Leith Roads on the afternoon of Aug. 14, but as the weather was most unfavorable the state entry into Edinburgh was put off till next day. On Aug. 15, in bright sunshine and amid a scene of indescribable enthusiasm, George IV. landed and drove slowly up Leith walk to Princes street and then on to Holyrood. Fifty archers marched on either side of the royal carriage, and the rest of the company were ready to receive the King at the palace. One of the ceremonies of the day was the presentation by the captain-general of the "reddendo" contained in Queen Anne's charter, a pair of barbed arrows. The shafts of the arrows were of snake wood, the argus pheasant furnished the feather, and the barbs were of silver. The archers attended on the King's person on three other public occasions during his visit to Edinburgh.

SUFFRAGE CAUSE BEFORE W. C. T. U.

At a meeting of the Boston Central Women's Christian Temperance Union held in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, yesterday afternoon, the speakers were: Mrs. M. Ella Gleason, president Suffolk county W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Gleason said that what made her a suffragist was that a woman was denied possession of her child or children if she were obliged to separate from her husband.

Mrs. Kelley declared that women can not do their duties today as mothers and wives without the privilege of the ballot.

ARABIC TAKES BUT TWO CABIN GUESTS

On the White Star liner Arabic, which takes her departure from Charlestown this afternoon, but two first cabin passengers have been booked. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Nye of New Bedford. There were three passengers in the Saxonia's saloon when she sailed Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nye will have at their command the entire force of 130 stewards. There will be 35 second cabin passengers and 150 in the steerage.

NEW LINE TO BE RUSHED

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Engineer George E. Pillsbury of the Pacific electric system is completing arrangements for the new Riverside line, on which work has started. The complete outfit of the contractors will be on the ground in a few days and the construction of the grade will be pushed rapidly along.

CONSERVATORY PUPIL TO DRESDEN

Beatrice Gjertsen, a former pupil of Clayton D. Gilbert, head of the New England Conservatory's dramatic department, has been engaged for an eight-year term at the Royal Opera, Dresden. Miss Gjertsen during the past six years has been prima donna at Grand Ducal opera, Weimar. Her original home was at Minneapolis.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"DAVID HARUM"

St. James theater—"David Harum," a comedy in three acts, by Edward Noyes Westcott. Dramatized from the book of that name. The cast: Theodore Friebeus John Lenox..... Henry Grady Chet Timson..... William J. Florence Dick Larrabee..... Charles Abbe Zeke Swinney..... Hubert Pierce Amos Elright..... Russell Clarke Dug Robinson..... Charles S. Dion Peleg Hopkins..... J. Monte Crane Bill Montaigne..... Sydney Dudley Deacon Perkins..... Neil J. Sully Mary Blake..... Miss Ethel Grey Terry Aunt Polly Bixbee..... Miss Kate Ryan Widow Cullom..... Miss Beth Franklin

Theodore Friebeus gave another proof of his versatility Monday evening when he assumed with good effect the comic character role of David Harum, so long played by William H. Crane. There was fine rural flavor and ripe unctious in Mr. Friebeus' performance, altogether surprising to those who had seen him almost wholly in "heavy" roles. He was equally amusing in the scene where he sells the balky horse and in the sentimental episodes where he engineers a love affair for his protegee. There was fine humanity in his talk with the widow and real natural fun in his jovial comradeship with Aunt Polly.

Henry Grady, a newcomer, was a manly John Lenox, and Miss Terry charmed as the young woman in the case. Miss Ryan was motherly as Aunt Polly, and Mr. Hawley made much of the fun in the role of Chet. In fact, all the parts were well cast, and an agreeable performance was given of this pleasant and wholesome rural character comedy, and the production was complete.

B. F. KEITH'S VAUDEVILLE

Jesse L. Lasky presents at B. F. Keith's this week another of the elaborate musical acts he stages so well, this time a story of the adventures of an American chauffeur in an Austrian garrison town. There is vivid color in the action and costuming and naturally a good deal of humor, centering around the American as well as romance in the story of the prince who defies an order of his emperor and weds an American girl. There is much lively dancing to lively music of a distinctly American character.

Others on the bill are the Fords, a quartet of clever dancers; Mack and Orth in a comic skit; Dolan, Lenhar and Mack in travesty magic; Borani and Navarro, acrobats; Conrad and Whidden, musicians.

OTHER BOSTON ATTRACTIONS

"She Changed Her Mind," a farce with continually amusing dialogue, centering around the reconciliation of a husband and wife, is the new playlet of the week at the Bijou theater. Walter Hawkins, Marjorie Fairbanks, Grace Hilton and Mary Gordon give it a sprightly performance. There is other pleasing entertainment including vocal and instrumental music, a reading of Riley's bear story by George Abbott and interesting photo plays.

Eddie Foy is at the Boston in the musical farce, "Over the River." This is the final week of Miss Edith Taliaferro in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," at the Hollis, and of William Faversham's colorful revival of "Julius Caesar," at the Majestic.

"As You Like It," in moving pictures is an attraction at Gordon's Olympia.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

John Mason has an admirable part in Bernstein's "The Attack," in which he comes to the Hollis next Monday evening. Barrie's "A Slice of Life" is now a feature of "The Girl from Montmartre," coming to the Colonial next Monday evening.

The Castle Square theater is closed this week for rehearsals of "The Gingerbread Man," which will open next Monday afternoon.

"The Isle of Spice," musical comedy, will be the next offering at the St. James theater, beginning Monday evening.

David Belasco's production of "The Woman" is the next attraction at the Park, following Rose Stahl, who is in her final fortnight in "Maggie Pepper."

Raymond Hitchcock comes to the Tremont Dec. 30, following the last two weeks of Henry Miller in "The Rain-bow."

"The Sun Dodgers," a Lew Fields show, opens Dec. 25, matinee, at the Majestic theater.

TOY THEATER OFFERS TWO PLAYS

Toy theater—Two plays, "The Stronger" by August Strindberg and "The Legend of St. Nicholas" by Beulah Marie Dix, the first played by this cast:

Mme. X.....Mrs. Briggs
Mlle. Y.....Mrs. Sherman
Waitress.....Mrs. Kimball
And the second production with this cast:
Prologus.....Mr. Churchill
Lord Azzo.....Mr. Menard
His Lady.....Mrs. Tudor
Nicolio.....Miss Lingard
Mico.....Miss Putnam
The Sultan.....Mr. Bailey
Zoe.....Miss Hemenway
Ibrahim.....Mr. Putnam
Arabaces.....Mr. Chapman
Mustapha.....Mr. Amory
St. Nicholas.....Mr. Graves

Strindberg's bitter analysis of two women's thoughts was familiar to many present, in printed form, but few had ever seen it performed. Mrs. Briggs displayed a wide gamut of emotion as the wife, who proved herself the stronger of two women, even though the other was the more favored by the husband. The moral of the piece is strictly continental

in its interest and application. Mrs. Sherman as the actress dressed the part picturesquely and depicted sufficiently the insolent complacency of the role.

The second offering proved a miracle play in Elizabethan dress and was filled with the atmosphere of the times which the author pictures so well in her novels and in her comedy, "The Road to Yesterday." In this new play the wayward son of a nobleman is captured by the paynims and carried to the palace of the sultan. The devout father prays for the return of his son and is answered. The piece was charming in its color and its naivete and was gracefully and simply acted.

NEW YORK OPENINGS

The Cort theater, built by John Cort, will be added to New York's many playhouses next Friday evening when it will be opened by a performance of "Peg o' My Heart," a comedy of English life by J. Hartley Manners. Miss Laurette Taylor, Hassard Short, H. Reeves-Smith and Clarence Handyside are in the cast.

Announcements for next week are: Opening of the Children's theater, on top of the Century theater, with "The Racketty Packetty House," by Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett; "Rutherford & Son," Little theater; "Years of Discretion," by Frederick and Fanny Hatton, Belasco theater; Harry Lander at the Casino theater; Miss Maude Adams in "Peter Pan," Empire theater; Robert Hilliard in "The Argyle Case," Criterion theater; Miss Lina Alarabell in "Miss Princess," musical comedy, Park theater; "Stop Thief," farce, Gaiety theater.

Miss Annie Russell and her company at the Thirty-ninth Street theater revived Sheridan's "The Rivals" Monday evening to considerable pleasure of a large audience. While it was only too evident that the lack of schooling in the classic drama made it difficult to cast the comedy properly, Miss Russell as Lydia, George Giddens as Acres, Ffoliot Paget as Mrs. Malaprop and John Westley as Jack gave fairly satisfying performances.

Miss Elizabeth Baker's drama, "Chains," was performed at a special matinee Monday at the Criterion theater, and proved an interesting inquiry into the lives of a group of prosaic people who are bound by family cares of some sort to others. While the piece is rather monotonous of mood, which will hardly make for its popularity, the presentation is a commendable one for its novelty and for the truthful picture of a little theme out of life by Miss Baker.

GOVERNOR WILSON BEGINS WORK AFTER BERMUDA VACATION

PRINCETON, N. J.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson found himself overwhelmed with correspondence today when he started in with his secretary to clear away the most important communications awaiting his reply.

Mr. Wilson said Monday night he would defer office filling and announcements concerning his administration until after he had cleared away the accumulated detail of his New Jersey office. Mr. Wilson may remain Governor of the state until March 1, only a few days before he must go to Washington. This is because he wishes to finish his program of legislation pending in the state Legislature, which convenes Jan. 14.

With respect to his cabinet Mr. Wilson said he had not made any final selections. He said he realized that before deciding upon the personnel of his cabinet he would have to determine just what type of cabinet he would form.

One type of the political cabinet, constructed from party material that must, in a sense, be rewarded in order to preserve party harmony. The other is characterized by Mr. Wilson as the personal cabinet, made up of men whose business fitness is known to him personally and on whose judgment he would like to lean.

When President-elect Wilson reached here at 5:30 p. m. Monday after a busy day in New York, he found that he was still regarded as one of the faculty of the university, for the students sent him tickets to the special faculty performance by the Princeton Triangle Club of its new musical comedy.

The Governor said he was sorry but he had too much work ahead of him tonight to leave the house.

It was learned Monday night that the President-elect had been obliged to send his regrets in response to an invitation from President Taft and Mrs. Taft for the Wilsons to visit the White House some time in January.

It is understood that Governor Wilson replied that the convening of the New Jersey Legislature in January would probably make it impossible for him to accept the President's invitation.

MISS ROCKWELL IS HOSTESS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Miss Grace M. Rockwell, a member of the sophomore class of Jackson College, and the daughter of Prof. Edward H. Rockwell of the Tufts faculty, at her home in West Somerville yesterday afternoon entertained the members of her sorority, Alpha Xi Delta.

ISAAC HARRIS INDORSED

About 200 Democratic political leaders of Boston, including many of the ward chairmen, attended a dinner at the Quincy house Monday evening to ratify the indorsement given by the Democratic city committee to Isaac Harris, a candidate for the Boston school board.

Xmas Gifts at Paine's



Colonial Work Table
Mahogany \$15

EXACTLY THE RIGHT GIFT

So few gifts really express the feeling of the giver.

They are a compromise—the best one can find or afford. Yet it is so easy to choose exactly the right thing from the host of little pieces we are showing.

And the prices are surprisingly low.



Waste Basket, brown oak and cane.



Table, brown oak and cane

Victor Record Cabinet.....\$18.00
Mission Bookcase, oak..... 8.00
Spindle Back Rocker, mahg. 9.00
Gold Mirror..... 7.50
Leather Rocker.....30.00
Shaving Stand, mahg.....10.00
Colonial Card Table, mahg. 15.75
Magazine Stand, mahg.....13.50
Willow Tea Tray..... 4.75
Japanese Umbrella Stand... 6.50
Tip Top Table, mahg..... 8.50
Footrest, mahg..... 4.00
Screens.....\$4.75 to \$34.00

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

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JUDGE ARCHBALD CASE DEFENSE IS OPENED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—Further evidence with regard to Judge Archbald's position in connection with the "Katydid" refuse coal dump, of which he is charged with having secured control through influence brought to bear on his owner, the Erie railroad, was to be presented by his counsel at resumption of the Senate impeachment trial today.

James B. Woodward of Wilkesbarre, Pa., attorney for the Lehigh Valley railroad, was produced by Judge Archbald's attorneys Monday to disprove the imputations against Judge Archbald that the latter had favored the railroads in the selection of the jury commissioner.

John M. Robertson and William Law, whose mining operations previous to 1908 created the culm dump; John Monie, foreman for the Robertson & Law firm during formation of the dump, and Frank A. Johnson and Joseph P. Jennings, mine inspectors for the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, the Erie subsidiary company, which controlled the dump, were all produced to prove the low value of the property.

NEWS BRIEFS

MR. BAILEY TO RETIRE JAN. 4
WASHINGTON—Senator Bailey of Texas is preparing to retire from the Senate, Jan. 4 and give Col. R. M. Johnson, editor of the Houston Post, an opportunity to be senator for two months. Mr. Bailey is planning to make a two-day speech before leaving.

MARINES COMING FROM CANAL
PHILADELPHIA—The transport Prairie has sailed for the Canal Zone to bring back about 400 marines who have served out their enlistment. She is expected to return about Jan. 5.

PERU-NEW YORK LINE BEGINS
LIMA, Peru.—The establishment of a line of Peruvian steamers between Iquitos and New York is announced. The steamers will touch at Colon. The transport Iquitos will make the initial voyage.

PICTURE SHOW LAW SUPPORTED
NEW YORK—Support of the Folks motion picture ordinance, directed at the picture show playhouses, is given by the Citizens Union, which has voted to join other leading civic bodies in its behalf.

HAWTHORNE VALUATION GIVEN
NEW YORK—It appeared in evidence in the trial of Julian Hawthorne and others in the federal court yesterday that Hawthorne had told investors in the mining company that the properties owned by himself and associates had the makings of mines worth \$200,000,000.

"GRANDFATHER" LAW TO BE TESTED

ST. LOUIS—The "grandfather" provision of the election law at Oklahoma, which disfranchises negroes, is to be tested by the supreme court of the United States on an appeal just certified here.

Frank Guinn and J. J. Beal, election officials, who refused the ballot to certain negroes, were convicted of offenses against the federal election law and sentenced to one year's imprisonment each in Ft. Leavenworth prison and to pay a fine of \$100 each. Their appeal placed the question before the circuit court, which sent it to Washington.

Rent a Bungalow In California

We challenge you to think of a more delightful way to spend the winter.

We don't think you can stay at home as cheaply as you can go to this land of eternal spring.

A cozy, furnished bungalow for from \$12 to \$75 a month—fresh vegetables, delicious fruits, and a wealth of sunshine and flowers.

Trolley cars will take you to many of the wonder sights.

Overland Limited

will take you out there in luxurious style. This famous train leaves Chicago daily at 8:30 p. m., with Standard Drawing-Room-Compartment Sleepers and Observation-Library Car.

Portland and Puget Sound Express for Portland, carrying Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, and the Colorado Special for Denver, with Standard Sleeper and Chair Car, leave Chicago daily at 10 a. m.

These three luxurious trains are operated jointly by the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Union Pacific Line

Standard Road of the West

They leave Chicago from Union Station, Canal and Adams, over a double-track system of 90-lb. steel rails on a road-bed ballasted with Duntless Sherman Gravel; Automatic Electric Block Safety Signals; excellent dining-car service on all trains.

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C. M. & ST. P. Ry. Union Pacific Railroad Co.
280 Washington Street 178 Washington Street
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

STYLISH AND PRACTICAL SUIT NAPERY GIFTS VERY WELCOME

Norfolk model adapted to any of new suitings

Centerpieces, bed sets and towels on the list

NORFOLK styles are always becoming to youthful figures and this season they are extremely fashionable. This illustration shows a suit made in Norfolk style and it is as well adapted to small women as to young girls.

The coat is made with box plaits applied over the seams both in front and in back. The wide collar, the big pockets and the sleeve straps all contribute to the smart effect.

The six-gored skirt is laid in box plaits at the front and back seams and these plaits are stitched to about knee depth. Below this point, they are pressed very flat but allow freedom for walking.

In the illustration, the suit is made of one of the new suitings, but it is equally well adapted to serge, cheviot, corduroy, velvet and the like. Brown corduroy is always pretty and would make an excellent choice, for corduroy is very fashionable and stands a great amount of hard usage.

For the 16-year size, the coat will require 5 yards of material 27, 3 3/4 yards 36, 3 yards 44 or 2 1/4 yards 52 inches wide; the skirt, 5 1/2 yards 27, 4 1/2 yards 36, 2 3/4 yards 44 or 2 1/4 yards 52 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards or 1 3/4 yards when the plaits are laid.

The pattern of the coat (7640) is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years; of the skirt (7580) in sizes for 16 and 18 years. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



MAKING GOOD BREAD AND CAKE

Some of the fundamental principles given

IN MAKING breads, biscuit and muffins with baking powder, the dry ingredients should always be sifted together. This serves two purposes: it separates the particles of flour which may have become packed from standing, and it also thoroughly incorporates the flour, salt and baking powder, and insures their being evenly mixed.

The liquid used in making biscuit, muffins and gems should always be thoroughly cold. Mixing with a broad-bladed knife is preferable to using either a spoon or the hand, first because the steel blade is cold, and, secondly, because it cuts and mixes the dough more thoroughly.

Always add the liquid ingredients to the dry ones, as by so doing they will mix more easily and smoothly, and, as well, one can more readily gauge the amount of liquid required for a given amount of flour. Where eggs are large a little less milk or water will sometimes be needed than where they are small, says the Ceresota Cook Book.

Muffins and gems are lighter if baked in pans which have been greased and allowed to become thoroughly hot before the batter is poured into them, while biscuit will be lighter and crispier if they are not allowed to touch each other on the baking pan.

Biscuit should be mixed as moist as possible, compatible with ease in handling. A stiff, hard dough will never produce a light, flaky biscuit. The same rule applies in bread making. Good flour will absorb a large amount of moisture, and this is allowed for, though, close-textured bread will be the result.

Biscuit and muffins should always be

made small. They are daintier in appearance and likely to be more thoroughly cooked, while small breads are an economy where gas is used for the cooking, as small portions of dough will bake in less time than large ones.

Flour should be sifted once before measuring; there is considerable difference in a specified amount of flour before and after it has been sifted.

There are three methods of mixing employed in cake making: stirring, beating and folding. *Stirring will mix ingredients, it will not make them light; beating incorporates the air into the batter, and consequently makes it lighter; after a cake batter has been beaten, do not use the stirring process, as this would undo all the good already done by breaking up the air cells. Folding applies chiefly to the mixing in and blending of whites of eggs, when these are stiffly beaten and added to the batter just before baking, and may be best described as lifting the batter, folding it over the beaten whites and continuing to do so till the whites of eggs are no longer distinguishable on top of the batter. It must be done very gently to avoid destroying the air cells both in the batter and whites of eggs.

In baking, the rule is, "the smaller the cake the hotter the oven," as the heat more quickly penetrates to the center of the small cake, consequently the surface may be allowed to brown rapidly.

Cake may be tested to see if it is sufficiently cooked, either by piercing the center with a clean broom straw or by pressing the center with the finger. If the straw comes out clean, or if firm to the touch, the cake is done.

INSTEAD OF HAVING TURKEY

One may enjoy other meat dishes on holiday

FOR the holiday dinner Marion Harris Neal proposes these dishes in the Ladies Home Journal:

"Duck" of Lamb—Take a piece of the neck, rack and breast of lamb, seven pounds in all, and remove the bones and shoulder blade. Then fold over and make into a neat "duck," sewing it together and leaving a space for the stuffing. For the forcemeat mix together two cups of breadcrumbs, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, half a cupful of chopped suet, the strained juice of half a lemon, seasoning of salt, pepper and powdered herbs, one beaten egg, and enough milk to moisten. Put in the stuffing and place the meat on a roasting-pan. Form the eye of the "duck" with a small piece of cranberry. Roast for two hours in a hot oven. It should be basted well. Serve decorated with watercress, cranberries and potato balls.

Boiled and Decorated Tongue—Soak the tongue for several hours in cold water; then run a skewer under it, from the point to the root, to keep it in shape; put it into plenty of cold water; when it boils skim it carefully, and then simmer for three hours. When cooked take it out and remove the skin, beginning at the point and dipping it for an instant in cold water; then allow it to get cold; put a fork in front of the point to keep it straight; arrange it into a good shape. When cold trim the root and glaze the tongue with the glaze given below, and decorate with beaten butter. Garnish with a macedoine of vegetables, sprigs of parsley and a skewer. For the glaze mix one tablespoonful of gelatin with half a teaspoonful of meat extract and one cupful of water; allow to boil, then brush the tongue twice with this glaze.

Beat three tablespoonfuls of butter with a wooden spoon until smooth; add three teaspoonfuls of flour and mix; put this in a forcing-bag with a rose tube and decorate prettily. The butter may be made pink with a few drops of red coloring if desired.

Stuffed Ox Heart—Wash the heart in salt water. Mix one cupful and a half of breadcrumbs, a quarter of a pound of finely chopped suet, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, seasoning of salt, pepper, red pepper, paprika and powdered herbs, the grated rind of half a lemon, a grate of nutmeg and a little milk; place these ingredients in the heart. Tie the heart, and roast, turning it frequently. Serve garnished with mashed potatoes, stuffed olives and sprigs of parsley, and pour melted butter over it. A piece of holly may be placed on the top.

Spanish Beef—Free one green pepper from seeds, and put it through a meat-chopper with two pounds of round steak, half a pound of lean fresh pork and two peeled onions. Add one cupful of breadcrumbs, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of tomato-ketchup seasoning and milk to moisten. Shape into a round, lay on a buttered tin and strain over the mixture a quart of stewed tomatoes. Put four slices of bacon on top and cook for one hour, basting with the sauce. Garnish with potato balls and parsley. Decorate with sliced tomatoes and nuts. Serve with brown sauce.

A really successful dress, says Vogue, even if a bit of an extravagance in the beginning, is worn with such real pleasure and clung to with such persistence that it is economical in the end.

EVERY housekeeper, whether in affluent or moderate circumstances, will appreciate a gift of napery, for the linen closet is never too full to suit the taste of the thrifty-minded and if that receptacle should overflow, she makes space for the surplus. One of the articles which she'll be glad to have, is a round tablecloth of the new kind. And they're easily made if you are a neat sewer, for the center is of heavy linen lace surrounded by a very broad band of English eyelet embroidery on batiste and that, in turn, is finished off with a border of broad lace put on plainly as the cloth must lie flatly upon the table's surface. Or you might make for her a dinner set composed of a cloth of hemstitched fine linen and a dozen matching large napkins. Lacking time to accomplish so much handwork, a tea cloth of the same order will be heartily welcomed, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Centerpieces of heavy linen lace and muslin embroidery are easily made and are not expensive considering their ornamental effect, but exceedingly pretty centers can also be evolved from Cluny lace and heavy Irish linen, hand-worked with eyeletting. In addition to the napery which actually goes upon the table, every housekeeper needs a number of scarfs or squares for the tops of her sideboard and serving stand. These are best made of heavy linen finished with hemstitching or drawn-work or edged with buttonholed scallops and hand-embroidered in a fine design.

Bed sets, consisting of spread, pillow covers and valance, are always a welcome addition to the napery closet and what color to select need not worry the donor, as the smart thing in these outfits is white scrim trimmed with eyelet embroidery or filet insertion, edging and motif. Blankets may seem a homely gift but any housekeeper will be glad to have one in thick, soft Australian wool, in pale blue, rose or mauve and bound with satin ribbons.

One of the nicest things to send to a housekeeping friend is a set of towels. It is a happy idea to furnish a dozen of extra large-sized and heavy Turkish bath towels, hemmed in the color of her room and marked with her individual initials. She will be certain to like a dozen of

huckaback towels of extra length, bordered with an applied design in her favorite color, but if you would carry joy to her heart, send her some guest room towels in heavy linen with ends done in fourteenth century stitching. These scroll and floral designs are most of all quaint when developed on a background of yellow darning and as the centers of the flowers used with the scrolls are also in yellow stitching, the work is extremely effective. Yellow is also prominent in the new butterfly designs as the wings of the insect are done in yellow, outlined in black. The body of the butterfly, however, is done in white with small black dots, while the tenders radiating from its head are in white defined with black.

TRIED RECIPES

CREAM OF CARROT SOUP

FOUR carrots, medium sized; one teaspoonful salt, one quart milk, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful finely chopped onions, one tablespoonful flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoonful white pepper, and one tablespoonful chopped parsley.

Wash and scrape the carrots, cut into pieces, cover with boiling water, add the teaspoonful of salt and boil 30 or 40 minutes, or until tender. Drain and mash, put the milk on in the top part of a double boiler. As soon as it boils add the carrots. Put the butter and onions in a frying pan, cook one minute, then add the flour and one cup of the water the carrots were cooked in; stir until smooth and creamy, then to the milk add the salt and pepper, cook three minutes, straining through a wire strainer and add the chopped parsley.

COD SOUP

Boil a pound of cod in salted water until it is very tender. Drain off the water, mash the fish to a paste, and season liberally with celery salt and white pepper. Stir a bit of soda the size of a pea into a quart of milk and bring to a boil. Cook together two tablespoonfuls of butter and the same quantity of flour until they bubble, and pour on them the scalding milk. When smooth, stir in gradually the fish paste. When very hot transfer to a heated tureen and pour the milk slowly on it, stirring constantly till smooth.—Washington Herald.

FRIED CELERY

Make a batter of two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one and one-half cups of milk, two well-beaten eggs (one will do, however), and a tablespoonful of butter. Cut several stalks of celery in half and cook until tender. Then dip each piece in the batter and fry in hot fat until brown.

GERMAN LEBKUCHEN

Mix two pounds of brown sugar with eight eggs; one nutmeg grated, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of ground cloves, one teaspoonful of mace, one-half pound of almonds, cut lengthwise, and one half pound of citron, shaved fine. Add sufficient flour to make the dough stiff enough to roll. Add two teaspoonfuls of baking soda dissolved in a very little hot water before adding the flour. Make the dough, roll and cut the cakes, put in buttered or floured tins and bake next day, allowing them to stand 24 hours before baking. You may ice them after baking if so desired. Bake about 15 minutes.

ALMOND PUDDING

Let one pint of milk and nine ounces of butter come to a boil. Stir in quickly nine ounces of flour and work till it does not adhere to the pan. Let this mass cool. Stir into it nine ounces of sugar

BROWNIES

One third cup butter, one third cup sugar, one third cup molasses, one egg, one scant cup Ceresota flour, one cup pecan or other nuts, one half teaspoon baking powder. Cream the butter and sugar, add the molasses and egg and lastly the flour and baking powder sifted together. Stir in the nuts, and bake the cakes in small fancy pans well greased.

MODES IN BRIEF

Broadtail is one of the beautiful furs much worn this season. It is used for long wraps, for hats, for handbags, and for entire suits.

The linings in all the muffs are marvels of crepe de chine shirred, ruched and puffed. Ball fringe in fur is being revived again and used on muffs and scarfs.

A Scotch tweed cap with ear pieces and lined with chamois makes a most practical gift for the out-of-doors man.—Chicago Journal.

OUR STORE ETHICS—And Other Things—No. 44

AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE we have turned the whole store into an enormous Christmas tree. These are the days that put our methods to the severest test. The business is running SMOOTHLY and ACCURATELY—and RAPIDLY.

Our bid for your preference is based on the well-known Shepard quality and price advantages.

The big things need no word—if you know SHEPARD you know they are here. Take them for granted if you don't.

(Continued Wednesday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

and nine ounces of almonds with the yolks of nine eggs. Stir for half an hour. Beat the nine egg whites until stiff, then fold them in. Fill a buttered pudding mold with mixture. Be sure that lid fits tight. Steam for 1 1/2 hour. Serve with apricot sauce.—Cincinnati Times Star.

SHIRT BLOUSE

Young girls are finding the mannish shirts made of striped or plain washable silk or crepe de chine very much to their liking. Most of the models are absolutely masculine in the severity of their lines. This, however, appeals to the girl who likes to exploit the latest fad of fashion. Those who dislike the plainness add a jabot of lace or a bow at the neck line, but the majority prefer to wear the blouse as it is, with a simple fastening of buttons down the front, says the Philadelphia North American.

The buttons are of crystal, white or colored to match the blouse and stitched with heavy white silk.

A cape collar finishes the neck and is most becoming to girls. It exposes the throat in front and is comfortable. It differs from the polo collar, inasmuch as very little of it shows from the front. At the back there is ample width and, in some cases, considerable depth.

Slate gray, blue, pink, violet and stripes are equally favored for fashioning the mannish blouse. The tie worn with the cape collar is knotted and has loosely hanging ends. It may be of velvet, striped silk or dotted satin. Ties of two colors, one side green, red or blue and the other white, are the new notes. The magpie tie of black and white is extremely popular. The girl who admires novelty, will invest in two or three blouses of this variety. They are very practical for business women and for schoolgirls.

CHEAP TRIMMING

To make an inexpensive trimming for a hat, take any pretty crocheted insertion, of coarse thread, tack it on a stiff piece of paper or oilcloth, and paint it over with gold or silver paint, says Needlecraft. If desired, tints may be added by using package dyes of different colors, and the result is a very handsome band for trimming at small cost.

SPRING FROCKS

The new spring frocks will continue along present lines with variations, according to a New York fashion writer. The slashed skirt in reality or in effect will hold over.

Our Exhibition of Clocks

embraces the best makers in France, England and America.

Clocks made of mahogany, with fine mounts, are now a leading feature, interesting both in design and price.

The lowest priced are \$10.00, mahogany case and fine imported movement. From that up to the largest size as shown in this illustration. It is of special design, 14 1/2 in. high, 11 1/2 in. wide, and 7 in. deep, striking the hour and half hour, and is thoroughly guaranteed. THE PRICE IS \$45.00. Inspection is respectfully invited.



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PRETTY MOTOR CAR HEADGEAR

Fur toques and collapsible hats popular

THE small snug-fitting hats that have been so popular during the last two seasons, soft hats of beaver or velours or felt or plush, often collapsible and always amenable to becoming and comfortable adjustment, have been a boon to motor women. They are light in weight, they can be pulled down low and will stick fast to the head; they can be easily veiled, they can be knocked into any shape that is becoming, and the only argument to be brought against them is that in some of their phases they have an incorrigibly youthful air. Stretched tweed, stitched corduroy, stitched silk, all come into the list of collapsible, knockabout hats, and if they are trimmed at all they have merely some little cockade or sporty feather.

Small fur toques are made up in many delightful forms and are usually becoming, but by some women are thought too warm for comfort, says the New York Sun. Moleskin, seal and ermine are perhaps the pelts most often used for the little hats and bonnets because they are so supple and so easily draped into the approved close fitting turban and cap forms. Often several kinds of fur are combined in one bonnet. One model, for example, made up successfully either in contrasting furs or in fur and velvet or cloth, is the close-fitting cap with slightly pointed crown and broad band of seal turned back across the front and sides. This trim ends over the ears, and on the right side a little brush egret starting from under it points backward and down. Any feathers that fly or may be

broken should be taboo so far as motor hats are concerned, and any trimming that interferes with easy veiling is less general now than it was before motor millinery adapted itself so admirably to its purpose. A veil is perhaps needed to protect the face, but many of the toques and bonnets so snugly confine the hair and so completely protect the whole head that a veil is not needed for tidiness or security.

The chin strap is, by the way, the latest word in this matter of security. It is merely what its name indicates, a strap in some one of the hat materials passing under the chin and fastening at each side, and it holds the hat securely without veil or pin, if the hat is of the proper low set, clinging sort. Sometimes on a fur-trimmed hat or bonnet the little chin strap is of fur, sometimes it is of stitched velvet or cloth, but always it must be becoming in color.

Caps of cloth or velvet or silk very slightly trimmed in fur and owing their cachet to some originality of shape are favored by Parisiennes for winter motoring. The pointed or Pierrot crown, soft and with its point trimming over, is combined with a brim turned flatly back against the crown and fur edged and another piquant shape is the soft square crown and turned back, fur trimmed brim of the model shown here.

A fancy borrowed from the Chinese peasant is the round, close hood of fur over an inner cap of Chinese embroidery which can be drawn more or less closely about the face.

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The United States Government Laboratory Test shows Ceresota to be worth from 14 to 79 cents per barrel more than other well known and extensively advertised flours. This is the best reason in the world why you should use

Ceresota Flour

The prize bread flour of the world

GET A CERESOTA COOK BOOK. It contains valuable information and over a hundred recipes that are unusually excellent. This book delights every housekeeper. It will interest you. Limited Edition FREE. Send a post card today to The Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.

Save the coupons in every sack. They tell how to get a splendid little story book of interest to every child. Let your children color the many lovely pictures with the harmless water-colors that you get, too. Children love this story of wonderful adventure—it's just the kind your child wants to hear "all over again."

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THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY SACK



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NEWSPAPER HANDLERS READY FOR THEIR SEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT



CHARLES H. SARGENT
Company superintendent



S. A. MARCH
Member of committee

FINAL preparations are being made for the seventh annual show of the Hotel & Railroad News Company Mutual Relief and Benefit Association, entitled "The Leesway Club," which will be presented on the evenings of Dec. 18 and 19 at Jordan hall.

Each year this association has been breaking away from the old style of amateur amusement, the minstrel show. This year minstrelsy will be missing entirely. Instead, there will be a three-act musical comedy, participated in by professional soloists and comedians and the Winthrop male quartet.

The first act will portray camp life on the shores of Moosehead lake. In this act, Mr. Drew, as Rastus Henry Lee, a young valet, becomes the recipient of a large sum of money. The night following his good fortune is the time of act II, in which this young man's dream is realized in an entertainment at the Leesway Club. The last act is the awakening from the dream the next morning at camp.

Some of the specialties will be: Miss Nellie Ferguson, costume dancer; Master Edward McLean, boy tenor; Frank Valentine, character sketch; Charles Madden, soloist; Jimmy Hogan, comedian; C. J. Sherer, German comedian; Herbert Clark of Waltham, comedian; Oliver E. Story & Co. of Boston, and the Winthrop male quartet. William Cody first tenor, H. J. Ruiten second tenor, C. Corey baritone, and I. Lane bass. There will also be a popular musical act.

The opening night will be called "newspaper night" in honor of the association's guests, who are the circulation managers of the Boston daily newspapers, namely, Messrs. Thomas Downey, Boston Globe; T. J. Moynahan, Boston Herald and Herald-Traveler; L. F. Hammond, Jr., Boston Transcript; L. D. Fuller, Boston Journal; D. A. Maloney, Boston Post; S. H. MacCutcheon, Christian Science Monitor, and Ray Williams, Boston American.

Some of the newspaper associations which have ordered tickets for this night are "The Happy Twenty," Newsboys Club, Newsboys Union, Mailers Union, and Newspaper Drivers Union.

The arrangements are in charge of Charles H. Sargent, superintendent of the company, assisted by J. F. Kelly, J. J. Hogan, N. G. Greene, C. E. Eaton, R. H. Brown, H. B. Crawley, Frank Jackson, C. A. Tupper, C. S. Handy, S. A. March, J. Roy Cottam and H. C. Jackson.

The cast includes: John F. Kelly, Harry Walker, Joseph Hogan, J. J. Sullivan, James Hogan, C. E. Eaton, Harold F. Sargent, William Cody, H. J. Ruiten, J. Corey, I. Lane, C. A. Tupper, Herbert Clark, Ernest L. Drew, C. J. Sherer, Frank Valentine, A. D. Morse, J. Dame, J. J. McGee, W. C. Menard, J. J. Schuler, William Donnelly, C. H. Sargent, Jr., E. Banks, R. Noonan, J. Wiseman, J. Kerr, L. Vogel, M. Osborne, J. Sheehan, C. Homer, C. Loudfoot, F. Harney, R. Archibald, F. Fryatt, A. Totty, H. Totty, W. Foley, M. Foley, T. Foley, F. Abbott, C. Greenlaw, W. Morrison, P. Sullivan, J. Donahue, W. Ryan, S. Prior, T. O'Connor, J. Wall, W. Klaus, A. Graziano, J. Dorothy, C. Handy, J. McFarlane, C. Gilman, J. Lonorgan, A. Churchward, H. De Bruyn, E. Gateley, J. Hurley, H. O'Connell, F. Casneau, F. Toomey, F. Wennerstrom and J. Buckley. The stage manager will be D. F. Wilson; his assistants, William Osborne and R. H. Brown; master of properties, John Lindholm.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

DALLAS NEWS—Another resolution of this State Teachers Association for which we feel a sympathy... is that which urges a higher standard of compensation. To want higher wages is a frailty common to all of us who have attained to a place on a payroll; but we do not believe there is any class of men and women who can put more justice and reason into the demand than can the school teachers of Texas. The best paid of them is probably not paid enough, whereas, if one strikes an average, the pay is not merely pitifully small, but acutely so. Mr. Bralley stated that every year 4000 teachers are recruited by the educational system of Texas, most of whom come to it ill-equipped and incompetent. What else is to be expected, since we offer no inducement for men and women to make teaching a vocation? With most of them it is, and properly an avocation, a means of livelihood to be endured until something better turns up. For the man or woman who has the character and intellectual ability to be an efficient school teacher, it is not long till something better turns up, so that our parsimonious policy amounts to a process of selection, a process which takes out of the profession those best fitted to adorn it. We should say that higher pay is one of the fundamental needs of our educational system, one of the things which must be done before we may expect that our schools will be as efficient as we have reason to wish. It might be, probably would be, that a higher standard of pay would have the effect of eliminating many who are in the profession now, but that would be their misfortune, not that of society.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—It will be interesting to watch the beginning of civil service reform in the city. There is no question of its success if those that administer it mean to make it a success. And indeed, it would be hard to make it anything else if plain precepts are followed. If the situation needs further law the coming Legislature can supply this. And so we may fairly expect to have the service of the city placed on the basis it was meant to have when it was cut away from so many abuses of the old council form of government and took on its present form. We are far behind the times in this movement and we have attained such a size that to go on with the spoils system means such a waste as to become a very practical question in these times of high cost of living. The truth also is that the people generally are getting tired of the spoils system. We have come on under civil service reform for many years in the nation with increasing welfare. We have it practically in our state in many things, and the protection that it is against scandal, graft and waste can be easily seen by comparison with neighboring states where institutions given over to spoliation present the usual spectacle. The spoilsmen of the victorious party have no more "right" to offices to which they have not been elected than to any other property that is not theirs. Underlying all government is the notion of a trust. Elective offices are filled not for the benefit of an organization nor for bosses nor favorites, but for the public welfare. The old idea that they became private property, to be used for these various things is fast passing. It persists, of course, among people that have generally little other visible means of support. But, meanwhile, the taxpayers who foot the bills see what the cost of such a practice is, and, discovering the disorganization of public business, are to repeat what we have said, getting weary of the spoils system. And it will not take a great deal to exploit that weariness in an effective way. The city administration takes time by the forelock when it makes a beginning of the merit system. With the right support we shall be able to have our municipal matters attended to as private business is and that is increasingly what the public wants all along the line.

ST. PAUL DESPATCH—An interesting contribution to the literature of high price causes is made in... Mail Bag by the steward of a hotel, an official certainly who is interested in the subject and with good reason to study its causes and effects. What he says of the reduction of the number of food animals is quite true. During the recent campaign Candidate Wilson declined to believe this situation was correctly stated, but it was manifest he had never studied the official census reports. It is shown beyond all doubt that in 1900 there were in the United States 212 spring calves to 1000 population, but in 1910 there were but 84. In 1900 the number of dairy cows per 1000 population was 225, as against 224 in 1910. In 1900 there were other cattle to the number of 464 per 1000, as against 358 in 1910—891 of all cattle per 1000 population in 1900 to 666 in 1910, which is quite a difference. All cattle decreased in number 6,483,619 in the 10 years. Of spring lambs there were 9,028,477 fewer in 1910 than in 1900 and the number per 1000 of population fell from 285 to 137. Other sheep and lambs fell from 324 per 1000 to 426. The abundant crop of this year might be expected to stimulate the livestock industry. At prices that will prevail, the farmer may figure out a better profit for his cattle feed by use than by sale. If it shall prove otherwise, there seems no radiant prospect of a cheapening of meat prices.

VESSELS ARE SAFE
GALVESTON, Tex.—The steamer Impoco and barges Hainut of the Standard Oil fleet reached this port today.

METHODISTS IN SOCIAL MEETING
The monthly meeting of the Boston Methodist Social Union last evening at People's temple, Columbus avenue was attended by about 250 persons.

WHITE HOUSE GUEST RETURNS
WASHINGTON—Mrs. Louis Bacon, who has been a guest at the White House for several days, has returned to her home in Boston. Miss Elsie Aldrich will remain with Miss Taft a few days longer.

ELGIN BUTTER BOARD ABOLISHED
ELGIN, Ill.—In an animated annual meeting the Elgin Board of Trade Monday abolished the practice of 17 years standing of having the price of butter fixed by its quotation committee. The price will be based hereafter on actual sales.

NEGRO INSTITUTE BUYS SITE
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Property having a frontage of 300 feet on Walker avenue, east of the Mississippi boulevard, has been sold to the LeMoine institute, a negro school, which will erect a \$200-

A Pleasing, Practical Gift—The Silk Wash Blouse

Something quite different!

Not alone waists of the regular wash silks of standard reputation but attractive Wash Satins, Silk Crepes, Silk Ratines, and rich Habutais in plain and striped effects.

In a word, the season's choicest silk waist materials guaranteed washable, an exceptional inducement, as every woman knows.

In tailored, semi-tailored and semi-dress models are:

White Wash Silk Crepes, striped in color. Shirt model with stock collar and turn-back cuffs, Pearl buttons. Price 7.50

White Wash Silk, introducing satin and colored stripes, Tailored model. Price 7.50

White Habutai, heavy quality Tailored style, Steel buttons fasten front. Price 5.90

White Wash Silk Crepe, Semi-tailored model, with the fashionable Robespierre collar. Price 5.90

White Habutai, Semi-dress style with dainty handmade yoke, open either front or back. Price 5.90

White Wash Satin, Shirt style, Crystal buttons. Price 5.00

Heavy White Silk Crepe, Tailored model, Crochet buttons. Price 5.00

White Wash Silk Crepe, Semi-tailored, showing Dutch collar, tucked vest and rows of Pearl buttons as trimming. Long sleeves have fancy cuffs. Price 5.00

White Wash Silk, Striped in color, Plain tailored. Price 3.95

White Wash Silk Ratine, Semi-tailored, with Robespierre collar, Ribbon tie and fancy Celluloid buttons. Price 3.95

Plain White Wash Silk, Tailored style. Price 2.95

White Wash Silk with colored stripe, Tailored model. Price 2.95

EACH IN A CHRISTMAS BOX

Shop Early

—ONLY 6 DAYS TILL CHRISTMAS. Our immense stocks contain everything imaginable for Holiday Gifts; therefore, IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU WANT BE SURE TO ASK A SUPERINTENDENT, as many of our new salespeople may not be thoroughly posted.

Our Great Outer Apparel Floor for Women—MAIN STORE, SECOND FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Company

The Greatest Retailers of Apparel in New England

TRAFFIC COMMISSION FAVORS SUB-STREET TO RELIEVE SURFACE

That the space over the new Winter street tunnel would increase the value of several properties and relieve congestion on the surface sidewalk if made attractive and useful is the opinion expressed by the Boston transit commission in its eighteenth annual report just made public. The commission, however, thinks to carry out this plan it would need additional legislation.

The report shows that up to June 30, 1912, the city had spent directly for subways and other traffic improvements more than \$19,000,000. Only \$711,101.07 of that amount was spent during the past financial year.

Of the expenses for the Washington street tunnel, \$40,809.49 were for property damages.

On two sections of the Boylston street subway construction work had already begun and about \$145,000 had been paid to the contractors, whereas with the Dorchester tunnel on June 30 and the East Boston tunnel extension, the outgo was still confined to office and engineering expenses.

The reports show that during the year \$150,237.21 was collected in toll receipts from the East Boston tunnel. It would appear that 15,023,721 persons used the tunnel during the year, or more than 41,000 a day.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company paid \$211,751.35 for the subway and \$336,274.25 for the Washington street tunnel. For the Cambridge connection from March 23 to June 30, the company paid \$18,204.48.

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MOTOR LADDER RECEIVES TRIAL

Another motor-propelled ladder truck arrived in Allston yesterday and received a tryout under the direction of Eugene M. Hyington, superintendent of repairs of the fire department.

It has been settled that two of the new trucks will be placed at Lauriat avenue and at Eggleston square, and the third either at Oak square or in the quarters of engine company 41, Harvard avenue, Allston.

Brighton now has one ladder truck on Chestnut Hill avenue, upon which residents of Allston and Oak square must depend. A fourth truck may be purchased to allow Commissioner Cole to install one at each of these places.

BEVERLY RECOUNT IS MADE
BEVERLY, Mass.—Frank L. Whipple was declared elected alderman in ward 4 and Alderman James McDermott re-elected in ward 1 as the result of the recount. Friends of Edgar N. Todd say he plans to carry the case to the supreme court.

WHITEFISH EGGS GIVEN
VICTORIA, B. C.—The fishery department of the United States has presented to the province of British Columbia 5,000,000 whitefish eggs from their hatchery at Put-in-bay, Ohio.

TALK ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY IS HEARD BY SIMMONS GIRLS

As a means of solving the servant and high cost of living problems, Mrs. Olaf N. Gulkin of Ft. Wayne, Ind., former chairman of the home economics committee of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, advocates installation of modern household machinery and performing of one's own work, cutting off the unessential. She discussed the subject before the students of Simmons College yesterday.

Mrs. Gulkin described the ideal kitchen as one so compact that stove, sink, cupboard and work table were all within reach of a revolving stool, and the ideal dinner as served in part on pretty little glazed paper plates which could be thrown away after using, a dinner cooked in an electric fireless cooker and eaten on a table with a revolving silver piece in the center of which were the condiments, the bread and butter and sugar for each to help himself.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP WON
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Terry Colley Durham, formerly of Appomattox, Va., but now of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded the Rhodes scholarship from Virginia. Mr. Durham is a member of the faculty of the Greenville (S. C.) Women's Normal school.

HARVARD SENIORS HOLDING ELECTION FOR CLASS OFFICERS

Members of the senior class of Harvard University are today voting for class secretary, class committee, class day committee and the photograph committee. The polling takes place in the Phillips Brooks house, which is open from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m. A heavy vote is being cast.

Elections of these committee are held after the regular senior elections that students who were defeated for an office in the former elections may be candidates for the committees. The nominations follow:

Secretary—H. C. Everett, Jr., Boston; W. Tufts, Jr., Boston.

Class committee (two to be elected)—P. G. M. Austin, Santa Barbara, Cal.; J. H. Coon, Watertown; G. N. Phillips, Middletown Springs, Vt.; G. H. Roosevelt, Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Class day committee (seven to be elected)—C. T. Abeles, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Adams, Springfield; E. L. Barron, New York, N. Y.; R. B. Batchelder, Salem; R. W. Bennett, Weston; C. L. Callender, Fargo, N. D.; F. W. Copeland, Winnetka, Ill.; J. B. Cummings, Fall River; J. A. Donovan, Lawrence; G. T. Driscoll, Brookline; D. E. Dunbar, Springfield; S. M. Felton, St. Haverford, Pa.; W. T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Goodale, Cambridge; E. A. Graustein, Cambridge; E. C. Hardy, Gloucester; H. G. Knight, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. Langstaff, Brooklyn, N. Y.; D. Lawson, Boston; W. W. Leonschauser, Montclair, N. J.; A. S. Neilson, Lawrence, L. I.; R. M. Nelson, St. Paul, Minn.; D. C. Parmenter, Gloucester; H. J. Smith, Denver, Colo.; A. H. Tomes, New York, N. Y.

Photograph committee (three to be elected)—H. V. Ball, Dorchester; H. N. Baldwin, West Newton; W. J. Blake, Fall River; R. Bowser, Richmond, Va.; B. L. Chase, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; G. F. Cherry, Roslindale; W. M. Danner, Jr., Denver, Col.; G. E. Fahys, Jr., New York, N. Y.; H. B. Gill, Lockport, N. Y.; C. MacR. Makepeace, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Ustick, St. Louis, Mo.; R. D. Whittemore, Cambridge.

MEN'S NORMAL IN WORCESTER IS PLAN

A normal school for the training of men teachers has been planned by the Massachusetts state board of education. Worcester has been chosen as the site and the next Legislature is to be asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 toward the cost. "The place chosen comprises about 25 or 30 acres of land near the Worcester Polytechnic institute. It is planned to eventually put up another building for women students. The property occupied by the present normal school will then be sold.

ENGINE HANDLING TO BE DESCRIBED

Instructions on the proper operation of four-cycle gasoline engines will be given at the monthly meeting of the power-boat division of the Boston Yacht Club on Wednesday evening. A Sterling engine is to be taken apart and reassembled by F. P. Hucking, captain and owner of the motor boat Kex II, which carried away all the honors last season. Ignition systems will be discussed by the chief engineer of the Bosch Ignition Company of New York and Germany, Mr. Carlton.

APPORTIONMENT OF TEACHERS' ADDED PAY IS DISPUTED QUESTION

Apportionment of the increase in salaries of teachers allowed by the Legislature was postponed by the school committee at its meeting last evening. The sum of \$145,000 becomes available Jan. 1 for the purpose, being granted by the Legislature to increase the compensation of the teachers having the lowest salaries. The school committee is understood to be in favor of an equal distribution among all elementary teachers. The Boston Elementary Teachers Club has voted to oppose this disposition of the money, and in a communication to the school committee declares in favor of distributing the fund among the teachers now on maximum salaries.

The club's plan would compel the teachers, who are receiving the lowest salaries, to wait until they have reached their maximum before they receive benefit from the increase. Out of the 1817 members of the club who voted 1645 were in favor of the proposition. Of these 1011 are entitled to the maximum and 806 come under the sliding scale. The salary scale approved by a majority of the club is as follows:

Elementary, \$600 first year; \$648 second; \$696 third; \$744 fourth; \$792 fifth; \$840 sixth; \$888 seventh; \$936 eighth; \$984 ninth; \$1032 tenth (maximum). Kindergarten assistants, \$480 first; \$528 second; \$576 third; \$624 fourth; \$672 fifth; \$720 sixth (maximum). Manual training, \$852 first; \$900 second; \$948 third; \$996 fourth; \$1044 fifth; \$1092 sixth (maximum).

Miss Helen F. McCaffrey was chosen by the school committee to be supervising nurse in the department of school hygiene. Miss McCaffrey has been acting in that capacity since the resignation of Dr. Margaret E. Carley last July. The new four-room building in the Longfellow district was named the Mozart. The following teacher-coaches were appointed: John W. Regan, Charlestown high school; Edward F. Sherlock, High School of Commerce; Milton E. MacGregor, Mechanic Arts high school.

Continuation classes in modern languages were ordered in the Dearborn and Oliver Wendell Holmes school buildings. Ludwig Frank was appointed instructor in manual arts in the East Boston high school.

CHORAL SOCIETY TO GIVE CANTATA

The Dow Choral Society of Boston will present for its annual Christmas concert "The Coming of the King," by Dudley Buck, in Huntington Chambers hall Friday evening.

With Miss Ida E. Dow conducting, Miss Maud A. Kelley, pianist, and Leroy Johnson, organist, the soloists will be Miss Mabel Anspach, Mrs. Louisa Bergen, Paul R. Bennet, George R. Canty, Frederick G. Provost, Louis Densmore, George Coleman, Miss Minnie L. Smith and Miss Jennie Prince.

The cantata will be preceded by a short mixed program by other pupils of Miss Dow, Miss Edna Hartwell, Miss Edith Mangene and Norman Bonnell.

WOMEN WORKERS IS THEME

The second talk on "Woman's Relation to the World's Progress," held by the Boston council of Jewish women, was held yesterday afternoon in the vestry of Temple Israel, Commonwealth avenue. Miss Frances Stern chairman. The subject was "Woman as Wage Earner," the speakers being Miss Margaret L. Foley and Miss Harriet Grady.

CITY PLANNING WILL BE UNDERTAKEN AS BOSTON EXPERIMENT

Boston will have an experimental city planning commission composed of Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, Salem D. Charles, chairman of the street commission, and Robert S. Peabody, chairman of the park commission, if the recommendations of John A. Sullivan, chairman of the finance commission, are carried out.

At the city council meeting yesterday Mr. Sullivan made this proposal after stating his objections to the draft of the city planning ordinance, which he said gave the proposed commission too much power. His recommendation was referred to the committee on ordinances, which will confer with heads of departments.

Councilor Ernest E. Smith resumed his criticism of the assessing department and introduced an order calling on Mayor Fitzgerald to explain at the council meeting why the assessors had increased the valuations of Pleasant street property owned by Martin Lomasney, Michael E. Fitzgerald, the mayor's brother, William A. Miller, George F. McGahay, William B. Rice and Frederic C. Bowditch, who is represented by Daniel J. Kiley; while no increases were made in valuations of property on the same street owned by Charles E. Cotting, Catherine Haynes and George L. Bartlett.

Charles E. Folsom and Edward J. Dailey, principal assessors, denied previous charges of undervaluation made by Mr. Smith.

CONSERVATORY PLANS CONCERT

A concert by the New England Conservatory orchestra and advanced students, George W. Chadwick, conductor, will be given in Jordan hall next Friday evening. The soloists are Sara Helen Littlejohn of Galveston, Tex., and Marguerite Neekamp of Ironton, O.

The usual Saturday recital at the conservatory on Dec. 14 was given by the following pupils: Misses Clara E. Ingham, Brighton, Ia.; Martha M. Linton, Clinton; Maude A. Beaudry, Westfield; Daisy Maud Webb, Ardmore, Okla.; Cecile Welch, Brookings, S. D.; Messrs. Harold D. Bowman, Gouverneur, N. Y., and William F. Deusinger, West Orange, N. J.

FIREMEN'S UNION IS PLEADED FOR

Frank H. McCarthy, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, has sent a letter to Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner, asking him to reconsider his expressed disapproval of the proposed firemen's union. He asserts that the efficiency of the department would be increased by unionization and that a strike would be impossible. The statement of Commissioner Cole on the subject of affiliation was contained in a letter to the Russell Club on Dec. 14.

WHITE HOUSE GUEST RETURNS
WASHINGTON—Mrs. Louis Bacon, who has been a guest at the White House for several days, has returned to her home in Boston. Miss Elsie Aldrich will remain with Miss Taft a few days longer.

METHODISTS IN SOCIAL MEETING
The monthly meeting of the Boston Methodist Social Union last evening at People's temple, Columbus avenue was attended by about 250 persons.

Filene's

MEN'S IMPORTED Greatcoats \$30 to \$50

Afternoon Tea Daily 3 to 5 Filene Restaurant

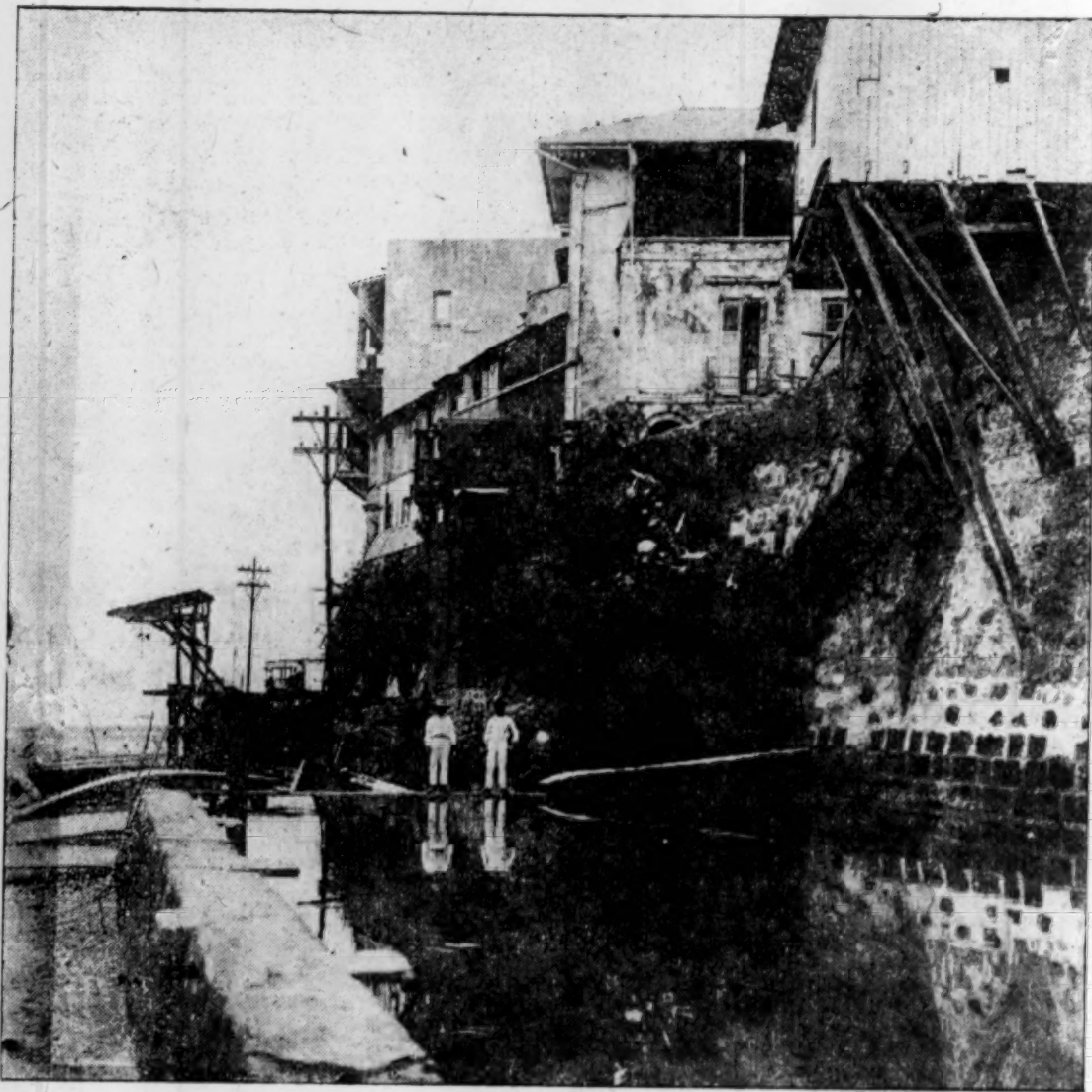
ENGLAND, Scotland and Ireland have generously contributed to the Men's Clothes Shops. In the English Room—Second floor, are great coats of Irish friezes, and fleeces, Scotch plaids and English tweeds. Full of warmth, light in weight. Leather lined motor coats, \$65 and \$75.

Wm. Filene's Sons Company Outfitters to Men

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

(Copyright, 1912, by the Christian Science Publishing Society)

CANAL ZONE OFFICIAL ON VISIT TO ECUADOR TO IMPROVE GUAYAQUIL



(Photo by Marine, Panama)

Portion of the north sea wall just east of the site of the new market in Panama

Sanitary Engineering Problems in Principal Port Are to Be Undertaken According to International Pact

PANAMA'S MARKET

(Special to the Monitor)

PANAMA—Col. William C. Gorgas is at last on his way to Guayaquil, Ecuador, accompanied by J. J. McGuigan, Mr. Le Prince and Major Noble, for the purpose of making a thorough study of the sanitary engineering problems connected principally with the Ecuadorian port, according to the agreement reached between the United States and Ecuador.

In view of the agitation in which this proposed inquiry has kept the people of that republic and the apprehensiveness manifested elsewhere, the trip of the director of the department of sanitation and his associates is followed with the keenest interest, especially since the drainage and paying system carried out by Col. Gorgas on this isthmus is to be duplicated, as far as possible, in Guayaquil.

It is thought that the arrival of Colonel Gorgas in Ecuador and personal contact with him will tend to tranquilize the people there and allay their suspicions rather than increase the agitation. Furthermore it is pointed out that the sanitary investigation comes at a time when the dispute between the Ecuadorian government and the Guayaquil and Quito railway is about to be submitted to arbitration and the vexatious controversy over the claims of the railway against the government for damages sustained during the Alfari revolution a year ago and compensation for troops and material transported, one of the arbitrators being Henry L. James, assistant chief of the division of Latin-American affairs of the state department in Washington, D. C., a development which is expected to remove another cause of friction between the two countries.

Market to Be Rebuilt

Progress in sanitation in this city includes the reconstruction of the public market at the north sea wall, the century old landing place from the nearby shores. The plan, according to the Canal Record, which is being carried out under the supervision of American engineers in the department of public works of the city of Panama, contemplates the rebuilding of the present fish and meat market, and a portion of the adjacent pier; and the building of a new fish market.

The new structures, with the exception of the corrugated iron sidings, will be of reinforced concrete throughout. The pier and fish market have advanced well toward completion, and the reconstruction of the market proper has been begun. The old market, as originally built in 1877, rested on land, but an addition was built over the sea in 1885. Combined the structures had a front of 163 feet 11½ inches on the street, and a depth of 176 feet 6 inches. The structural iron used, which was purchased in Italy, is in good condition, and is to be used in the by 136 feet two inches long. The floor area, including the mezzanine and the

fish market, will be 37,268 square feet. Stalls for the sale of meat and truck will be built on sanitary lines, with steel and concrete, and the meat and fish sections will be enclosed in fine screening.

Long Pier Connecting

The rebuilt market pier is 46 feet 7½ inches wide, and extends 233 feet from the sea wall, connecting at the outer end

amations will be made from time to time as to the effect of sea water on the different mixtures. The roof, entirely of reinforced concrete with no special waterproofing, is made tight by a simple arrangement, which is the idea of A. P. Crary, the designing engineer. On the edge of each slab is raised, at the time of placing the concrete, a lug four inches wide and 1½ inches high. At the junction

ARBITRATOR IN ECUADOR'S DISPUTE AND DIRECTOR OF SANITATION, CANAL ZONE



(Photo by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)
HENRY L. JAMES

with a steel pier which, begun in 1909, is in good condition and forms an extension of the market pier proper. The old market pier was erected in 1890 on steel piers, with a floor system of steel, and columns of cast iron. The supporting piers were encased in concrete in 1909, but continued to corrode, and, as in many instances the flanges and webs of the floor supports had rotted away, the structure was condemned.

The new structure, the style of which is typical of the entire reconstruction, is supported on concrete piers built beside the old ones. The concrete was mixed in the proportions of 1:3:6. For some of the piers a waterproofing compound of erection of smaller markets in the interior of the republic.

In the new market structure, the middle part of the roof will be a monitor, raised eight feet above the rest of the roof and 32 feet above the floor. The sides of the monitor will have pivoted windows, manipulated from the floor, to afford light and air to the central part of the building. Directly under the monitor will be a mezzanine floor, 14 feet above the main floor, and 23 feet wide of potash and alum was poured on the face at the time of placing, while in others, no waterproofing compound was used. Records have been kept, and ex-



(Copyright by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)
COL. WILLIAM C. GORGAS

tures of slabs, two lugs are in juxtaposition; the line of juncture is covered with a reinforced concrete cap, draining off beyond the lugs.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia—General Luis Velasco, commander of the forces stationed on the Putumayo frontier, with headquarters at Mocoa, has just inaugurated telegraphic communication with this capital by a message addressed to the President, Congress and cabinet, emphasizing the strategic importance of the completion of the line.

It is reported that the government is about to send a company of sappers to La Tagua, in the Caqueta district, to complete the construction of roads undertaken by the authorities with the help of the Coreguaje, Malaguje and Pinanga Indians, who have been induced to accept civilization and are furnishing both labor and supplies.

LA PAZ, Bolivia—In order to encourage settlements under military regime in the northeastern sections of the republic, along the Brazilian borders, the government offers free land and tools and free transportation for individuals and families.

LIMA, Peru—A government decree provides for important improvements on

AVIATION is rapidly becoming popular in Latin America, judging by the reports which the Monitor has been publishing on this page from many of the republics to the south. Colombia is only following in the footsteps of her neighbors, not only Chile and Peru, but even Ecuador, in taking steps to establish a school of aviation. With the present fragmentary state of Colombian railroad construction and with the detached character of some of the outlying sections in dispute between that republic and her neighbors, it is conceivable that aviation, military or otherwise, would render very signal services. In Peru, too, the outlying regions on the eastern slopes of the Andes, not only those in dispute with Colombia and Ecuador, but also the Madre de Dios and Purus river sections, which no longer offer any cause of friction with either Brazil or Bolivia, are receiving growing attention. It was a foregone conclusion that the opening of the Madeira-Mamore railroad would cause the quasi-abandonment of the old routes to the Pacific in favor of the Amazon-Atlantic route, and Bolivia and Peru are both engaged in carrying out grandiose railroad construction projects designed to strengthen their hold on the transandean region and open it up finally from the Pacific side.

On the Atlantic coast of South America both Brazil and Argentina are to the fore through political rather than commercial developments of great import. In the Argentine Republic the struggle with the strongly entrenched oligarchical interests is more intense than ever though the elections in Cordoba did not bring the clash so freely predicted. In Brazil a somewhat similar problem is being worked out in the conflict between the federal authority—backing the Governors—and the state Legislatures. Fortunately the complications in Para were solved amicably but what is happening now at Fortaleza, state of Ceara, recalls the storm and stress of the bombardment of Bahia. Closely connected with the question of state authority vs. federal authority is the point recently brought up in Congress as to the admissibility of the states making important land concessions to foreign syndicates without federal authority. In view of the peculiar independence enjoyed by the Brazilian states all colonization projects by foreign interests are worth following up carefully and this is not the least applicable to the ceaseless efforts of Japan to develop a current of immigration to South America, especially Brazil, whether through the straits of Magellan or more likely through the Panama canal. What Professor Jehagi of Tokio University had to say at Buenos Aires deserves especial notice.

COLOMBIA HAS GIFT OF AN AEROPLANE TO ESTABLISH A SCHOOL

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia—What is regarded as a most auspicious act for the development of aviation in this republic comes from Gen. Juan M. Davila, at present in Paris, who has presented to the government a large military aeroplane to start a military aviation school in this capital. The government in accepting the gift announces that instructors are to be contracted for in order to establish the school, and several more machines of various types are to be ordered for the purpose. All negotiations will be carried on by the Colombian minister in Paris, and the machines, as far as is known, will be of French make.

Coincident with this gift is the proposal by a representative of flying machine manufacturers who has just arrived from New York. He offers to bring here an 80-horsepower machine, specially constructed for the high altitudes of the Andean plateau, at his own expense, provided the municipality and general public will contribute enough for substantial purses for flights to nearby points, as Facatativa, Fusagasuga, Zipaquirá and Tunja.

There is a great deal of interest beginning to be taken in all these proposals and activities in connection with aviation, especially since Chile, Peru, and even Ecuador, have taken up aviation on a considerable scale and flights are promised on the Venezuelan border by aviators who are now making ascents in the Venezuelan capital.

TARIFF POINTS DELAY TREATY

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENAVENTURA, Colombia—Private advice from Valparaiso state that the negotiations between the Colombian minister, Senor Olaya Herrera and the Chilean government for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation are proceeding steadily, though the study of tariff questions is delaying them somewhat. Public interest in the negotiations is very keen here, as the proposed steamship connection with Chile will be from this port and the agricultural interests of the Cauca valley are looking to Chile for their most important market, via the new railroad from here to Cali shortly to be inaugurated.

the Chimbote-Tablones railroad, as regards the roadbed and the rolling stock, including the purchase within six months of at least one engine and the construction of new depots.

USulután, El Salvador—The American surveyors of the railroad in construction between La Unión and the capital have reached the Lempa river, at La Noria, and crossing the river in the direction of San Marcos. The railroad as far as this town is expected to be opened to traffic shortly.

GUATEMALA CITY—Work on the Zacapa railroad to the border of El Salvador has been resumed on the original plan. Work on the railroad to connect with the Pan-American of Mexico also is progressing favorably.

FEDERAL CONGRESS OF BRAZIL REFLECTS CEARA DISTURBANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Ferment over the civil strife in the capital of the state of Ceara, Fortaleza, in the north of the republic has reached a point where the struggle is reproduced in the federal Congress in this capital with growing vehemence. During a recent sitting of the chamber Deputy Moreira da Rocha, being accused of cynicism by Deputy Frederico Borges, suddenly drew a weapon on the latter and had to be borne down by half a dozen deputies.

The sitting was suspended and when calm had been restored Deputy Moreira gave his version of the causes of the present conflict between Governor Franco Rabello and the Legislature of Ceara, while Deputy Borges announced that he would submit a bill for declaring the state of Ceara in a state of siege.

A very lively debate followed in which Sr. Irineu Machado took a prominent part, declaring that in his opinion Sr. Rabello is not the legitimate Governor of Ceara but opposing the plan of declaring a state of siege in Ceara as an altogether insufficient measure for restoring order. He strongly advocated federal intervention instead, by having the President of the republic send troops to Fortaleza and proceeding in an absolutely above-board manner to guarantee the free exercise of the legislative functions.

Sr. Machado took occasion to attack the record of President Fonseca in past political disturbances. A number of deputies, including the son of the President, spoke against the state of siege. The bill will be submitted shortly, but from what has been said in the chamber the press thinks there is little probability of its passing.

Part of the press is violently attacking President Hermes da Fonseca as the protector of Governor Rabello, and laying at his door the excesses committed by the latter. The history of all the recent conflicts between governors and state legislatures is reviewed and the charge made that it is the enthusiastic supporters of the President's policies that have been sowing the wind and are reaping the whirlwind in Pernambuco, where a former minister of war uses the troops to seat himself in power, in Bahia where the commandant of the garrison, in order to depose the state government, orders the bombardment of the capital and now in Ceara, where a comrade of the chief executive accepts the candidacy for Governor, after a revolt, and then has himself acclaimed tumultuously, without the legal number of votes in the state assembly, resorting finally to violence against the assembly as well as individual deputies when the majority of the Legislature is found ranged against him as one of the leading opposition papers says editorially.

JAPANESE AUTHORITY TELLS SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Considerable interest is being taken here in the activities of the Japanese commissioner, Dr. Jehagi, who has the chair of political economy at the University of Tokio, and who is traveling in South America in order to study the commercial possibilities in the various republics from the Japanese standpoint.

In a recent interview with the minister of foreign affairs, Senor Boscá, the professor explained that Japan was anxious to become independent of the European market, especially in regard to wool and leather, and plans to get these two articles in South America.

The Japanese government, it appears, has the intention of subsidizing a new steamship line to South America direct, including the Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, both via Panama and Magellan. It is also understood that Japanese immigration, on a large scale, is one of the main problems Dr. Jehagi is commissioned to investigate thoroughly, from an economic as well as an international standpoint.

Public opinion here, while fully alive to the growing importance of trans-Pacific commerce, is as adverse as ever to Asiatic immigration or to the cultivation of relations that would bring on a Mongolian influx.

RESIGNATION OF URUGUAYAN OFFICIALS EXPLAINED IN PART

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—General regret is expressed over the resignation of former President Dr. Willman of his senatorship for Rio Negro. Nothing definite as to its cause is known, but the accepted version is that of a serious clash between him and President Batlle y Ordóñez on the subject of the persistent rumors of impending revolution.

The resignation of the minister of public works is considered due to disputes that have arisen over the fact that Brazil permitted the transit on the Rio Grande railroad of Argentine beef under the same privileges as coal, that is give

ing it precedence over Uruguayan goods which are being held up to the amount of 3000 tons, on the Brazilian border. Although an agreement on matters of transportation was reached over three years ago it has not been put in force yet and the Uruguayan government is now pressing the Brazilian government for a speedy solution.

President Batlle decided to postpone his trip to the Araxati hacienda for the reason, according to popular opinion, that important documents bearing on the threatened revolution had been found, which are now being sifted by the police.

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RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF MEMPHIS SHOWN ALONG CONSTRUCTIVE LINES



(Photo by Covert, Memphis. Copyright.)

"Skyscraper" district of progressive southern city tells how municipal building operations are extending upward as well as outward

Municipal Improvements on Notable Scale Put Into Effect Under Commission Form of Government

AWAKENING ENERGY

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—With a new municipal building, a new court house, a new union depot, a normal school building, a new high school building and several new fire stations, aggregating millions of dollars in cost, and with miles upon miles of her streets in both business and residential districts widened and newly paved, Memphis will enter upon the coming year with all the self-assurance and sprightliness that goes with conscious well-being.

The year drawing to a close has witnessed great development here along all constructive and progressive lines. Reasons are many, and arise partly out of the form and character of the city government and partly out of the geographical situation of the city and the awakening energies of its people. Development is influenced also, no doubt, largely by the general industrial awakening throughout the Mississippi valley looking toward the opening of the Panama canal and consequent prospective increase in all lines of activity. One of the best indications of the situation, a sign which indicates to the thoughtful that the new order of things will prove permanent, is the large amount of new capital seeking investment here and helping to develop the industrial possibilities of the city. This phase of the matter is giving Memphis direct and enduring industrial connection with a great deal of new territory, and linking

her future with chains of gold to that of other cities, particularly Northern cities.

Commission Plan's Success

This is one of the largest cities in the world under the commission form of government, which, though it has not proved flawless has been generally successful as an experiment of several years standing and promises to become more so as various problems, entailed by changed municipal machinery and conditions are gradually worked out to satisfactory solution.

One feature of the new city government that has attracted widespread attention and amply justified its adherents is the juvenile court. This is held by Municipal Judge William J. Bacon, sitting in special session, and has resulted in a marked decrease in juvenile delinquency. The city maintains a farm, several miles out in the country, where offenders of this class are sent in cases that seem to demand segregation. Here the youthful proteges of the city are taught useful trades and kept under light but firm discipline, an essential feature of which is well-directed recreation and regular schooling.

A local school for juvenile delinquents will be opened Jan. 1, 1913, on the first floor of the juvenile court building and will be conducted as a part of the juvenile court. This is the first undertaking of that precise nature to be tried in the South. Miss Mabel Cooper, one of the teachers in the Memphis public schools, who has a wide and special experience in handling this class of pupils in the city schools, will have charge. It is believed her work will form the center of extensive activity. Her services, as well as the furniture and equipment of the school, are provided by the city board

of education. The school also will receive the so-called "incurables" from the various city schools. This institution is the realization of the planning and work of Mrs. B. G. West, who has been connected with the juvenile court in an advisory capacity for several years.

Memphis is now one of the best paved cities of her size in the South. She has 170 miles of paved street and keeps them in prime condition. The city's artesian water, taken from wells more than 800 feet below the earth's surface, is used to wash the pavement regularly, to flush the sewers and to fight fires. The excellent sewer system is regarded as a model by leading municipal engineers of the world.

There has been great improvement in the last year also in the Memphis street railway service. Several loops have been laid around centrally situated blocks in the downtown district making possible the better distribution of the traffic and the handling of more cars with less difficulty. A number of additional cars—larger and of better construction—have been placed in service.

Memphis' park system is one of the finest in the South. The city owns 814 acres of parks and 24 miles of parkway, which is mostly double driveway with grass plot and shrubbery between and varies in width from 100 to 250 feet. It is paved durably throughout and the roadbed is regarded as one of the country's finest.

A popular and instructive feature of the Memphis park system is the large zoological garden in Overton park, about 30 minutes' ride from the heart of the city. The collection of animals ranges from marmosets to elephants and from guinea pigs to Numidian lions, all comfortably housed, many of them in structures of reinforced concrete. The carni-vora house is one of the most perfect of its kind in America.

PRESENT CONGRESS SEEKS REMOVAL OF ALL SECTIONAL LINES

Senate and House Engaged in Dismissal of Punitive Legislation Bearing on Status of Southern States

WASHINGTON—The present session of Congress promises to do much in the way of removing the few remaining causes of criticism of the old southern states against the states of the North. Both the Senate and the House have been engaged in this laudable undertaking, and it is now assured that there will be stricken from the statute books, prior to March 4, a good deal of the punitive legislation enacted immediately following the days of the civil war.

Only about a week ago the House passed the Watkins bill, which permits southern people to prosecute their claims for property seized after the close of the war by Union soldiers and agents, without the question of their loyalty being considered. Under the old law, if the southerner could not show that he was loyal to the Union, he was virtually denied a remedy in court for the damages sustained. There is involved in the Watkins bill a bundle of claims aggregating about \$5,000,000.

The Senate also has been busy. Late last week, during the consideration of the omnibus claims bill, it took steps to efface much of the remaining sectional prejudice between North and South. An amendment to the bill was agreed to at the recommendation of Senator Johnston of Alabama, which directs the government to pay to the heirs of officers who resigned from the Union army to join the Confederacy, at the outbreak of the war, certain claims under the longevity allowance.

Under this amendment, which repeals another of the punitive statutes growing out of the war, the heirs of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will be paid \$438, of Gen. Stonewall Jackson \$292 and of Gen. Joseph Wheeler \$219. The total sum involved in the Johnston amendment is about \$100,000, which will go to the children and grandchildren of those officers of the Confederate army who were graduates of West Point, or who were in the Union army at the time the war began. The claims must all be proved in the court of claims in this city.

The old statute which Senator Johnston is having repealed, prevented treasury officials from recognizing the claims for longevity pay of the southern officers who had been Union officers prior to 1860. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts expressed the sentiment of the Senate during the debate of the Johnston amendment when he said, in part:

"It seems to me that the question involved goes far beyond any mere matter of claims or of the payment of money. The amount of money involved is not large, but the question of feeling involved is very large indeed. The statute which the senator seeks to repeal is a statute which was passed in war times, or immediately after the war. I think we can all say now that it was distinctly a punitive statute, and it seems to me that the time has now come when we can remove from our statutes all laws of a punitive character."

"There have been one or two propositions offered here with a most admirable purpose, directed toward the obliteration, if they are not already obliterated, of the old feelings of civil war times. I have thought sometimes that some of these propositions might have the very opposite effects, that they might tend to do the very thing they were intended to prevent, that they might reawaken old feelings which ought to slumber and renew the remembrance of a bitterness which we all desire to forget, that they might revive the memory of the old, unhappy, far-off things and the battles of long ago, which we had rather not remember except as history."

"No such objection can possibly apply in this case. This is, as I have said, a punitive statute—it is half a century now since the war—and I think we had better efface it from the statute books, not for the purpose of giving these small sums of money—that is to my mind, the real object to be attained—but to remove that result of the old war-time feeling from the statute books."

"The men or the descendants of the men who will be benefited by this action—and the benefit is not large in any individual case—would appreciate, I think, the feeling that was manifested a great deal more than the trifling sum of money which they would receive."

"Some of these men, as the senator from Alabama has said, wore the uniform of the United States in the war with Spain. Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph Wheeler were generals of the United States. They were glad to put on the old uniform again, and we were glad to have them do it, and I should be glad to have the statute in question removed, so that their descendants may receive the trifling amount of money which would come to them."

"I think under the circumstances, Mr. President, that it is a good thing for us as a country to remove that particular clause from the statutes of the United States. I am not concerned with obliterating something which now, 60 years afterwards, still embodies in the cold lines of the statute the feeling which, however natural at the time, we all want to feel, and we do feel, is now gone forever."

The vote on the adoption of the amendment of Senator Johnston was taken immediately following the remarks of Senator Lodge, and it was unanimous. There is no question but the action of the House will also be favorable.

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TUFTS CLUBS WILL GIVE SEVEN CONCERTS IN HOLIDAY RECESS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Final announcements for the holiday vacation trip of the Glee and Mandolin clubs at Tufts College have been made. The tour will extend into Maine and New Hampshire and during its progress seven concerts will be given. The clubs leave Boston Dec. 27 and return Jan. 3, three days after the reopening of the college following recess. Leon J. Sturtevant has charge of the arrangements.

The following is the order of the concerts: Dec. 27, Biddford, Me.; 28 and 29, Westbrook, Me.; 30, Rockland, Me.; 31, Kennebunkport, Me.; Jan. 1, Dover, N. H.; 2, Nashua, N. H. Thirty men will make the trip. Clinton L. Scott '13 of Newport, Vt., who has been the leader of the clubs for the past two years, has again been chosen to fill this position.

The following will go: Glee Club, first tenors, Joseph V. Poor '35 of Salem, Channery L. Hawthorne '16 of Mt. Pleasant, O.; James W. Harrison '15 of East Walpole, George F. Bennett '13 of Cambridge, Russell L. Davidson '14 of North Billerica, Edward L. Marshall '14 of Lynn; second tenors, Henry B. Priest '15 of Trumbull, Va., Donald K. Campbell '14 of Tyngsboro, Leon J. Sturtevant '14 of Lexington, Percy F. Ayer '14 of Portland, Me., Carl Emerson '13 of Hartford, Conn., William G. Brooks '13 of Dorchester; first basses, Robert E. Wood '15 of Orange, Donald H. Whitney '15 of West Somerville; Frederick W. Porter '14 of Springfield, Carroll C. O'Neill '14 of Allston; Alexander C. Nixon, Jr., '16 of Brookline, John W. Dole '14 of Enfield, N. H.; second basses, Arthur B. Reed '16 of Claremont, N. H., William T. Peabody '15 of Lynn, F. W. O'Brien '16 of Boston, Rufus D. Harrington '15 of Somerville, Henry B. Stryker '13 of Cambridge.

Mandolin Club—Mandolins, Edward L. Marshall, '14 of Lynn, Alfred W. Hayward '14, of West Somerville, Everett B. Miller '14, of Meriden, Conn., Percy F. Ayer '14, of Portland, Me., Alexander C. Nixon, Jr., '16, of Brookline, John W. Dole '14, of Enfield, N. H., Achorn '16, of Allston, and Edward F. Hall '16, of Lynn; mandolins, Norman W. Morison '16, of West Somerville, and Donald H. Whitney '15, of West Somerville; cello, William G. Brooks '15, of Brookline; violin, James A. Jeffers '15, of West Medford; flute, William T. Peabody '15, of Melrose; guitars, Chauncy L. Hawthorne '16, of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio; Jose S. d'Albergaria of Azores islands.

BUTLER SOLVENCY TO GO TO A JURY

Judge Morton in the United States district court yesterday set Dec. 31 as the date for a jury trial to determine whether or not the William S. Butler & Co., Inc., and Everybody's Store, Inc., are solvent. Charles F. Choate, counsel for the receivers, objected to an immediate trial as being inimical to the best interests of the Butler store when the holiday season is making the current receivers' sale at that store very successful. Alexander Whiteside, representing the National Union Bank, and Charles L. Tyler, representing the Harvard College Corporation, desired an early date.

The status of the lease of the old Filene building, so called, to the Butler concern was touched upon by Mr. Choate when he stated that the receivers have decided to combat any claim that may be made by the Filene Company against the Gilchrist Company as guarantors of the Butler case. He stated that it had been agreed by the Filene Company that the Butler concern may continue to occupy the old Filene building as tenants at will until after the holiday season.

MINES' LOW RATING TOLD
NEW YORK—Augustus Pollet, a mine superintendent, testified Monday in the trial of A. L. Wisner and John J. Meyers, charged with using the mails to defraud investors. He said the mine properties, on which 5,000,000 shares had been sold to the public at \$1 a share, "were not worth working."

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

A special Boston & Maine train consisting of combination and private car No. 444 left North station at 8:35 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of Maine Central railway directors en route to Portland, Me., via the Portsmouth route. Special will leave Portland returning at 1 p. m.

Frank Folkins has been appointed chief crew despatcher of the Boston division New Haven road, with headquarters at South station, effective today.

Raymond & Whitcomb California tour "H" occupied special Pullman equipment attached to the Boston & Albany road's "Wolverine" from South station this afternoon.

The signal department of the New Haven road is experimenting with new spectacle disk lights at towers No. 182 and No. 184 between Forest Hills and Readville.

The Boston & Albany road will place a special baggage car train in service between South station and South Framingham this afternoon and evening, to take care of Laselle and Wellesley student-baggage.

The New Haven road ran a first-class parlor car special train from South station at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon for the accommodation of Pomfret students en route to New York city via Hartford.

The commissary department of the Boston & Maine road is equipping four large dining cars at East Cambridge for the holiday service.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road received at Albany early this morning from the New York Central lines, 20 standard Pullman sleepers and four baggage cars to be used for student travel out of Boston.

The chief train despatchers of the eastern district New Haven road are in session at South station working on figures for a winter schedule.

The Boston & Maine road is assembling equipment at Northampton today for Smith College business, which includes three 60-foot baggage cars, two dining cars, 12 Pullmans and eight vestibule coaches.

SENATE DEBATES TEMPERANCE BILL

WASHINGTON—Temperance people of national prominence filled the Senate galleries Monday for the debate on the Sheppard-Kenyon bill, designed to prevent the shipment of liquor across state lines into prohibition territory. Senators Sanders of Tennessee and McCumber of North Dakota spoke for it.

The bill, which has passed the House and is before the Senate, would prohibit the "mail order" business, which came in for stout denunciation in the debate. The consideration of the bill was interrupted by the impeachment trial, but will be resumed and pressed.

U. S. IN COMMERCIAL WIRELESS

WASHINGTON—The first government wireless station for the regular receipt of commercial messages is now open at Key West, Fla. It practically covers the gulf and Caribbean sea and the West Indian islands, and will be the main point of wireless communication with the steamships bound to and from Cuba, Panama, Central and South America.

DEAD LETTER SALE POSTPONED

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Hitchcock ordered Monday the indefinite postponement of the annual "dead letter sale," which was to have begun here. In his last annual report Mr. Hitchcock recommended to Congress a change in the law "to eliminate the objectionable lottery features inherent to the present method" of selling dead letter matter.

PROF. C. B. STETSON PASSES AWAY
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Carlton B. Stetson, professor of the German language and literature at the University of Vermont, passed away Monday. He studied in Johns Hopkins University, Harvard and the University of Berlin. He taught for a time at Exeter Academy and Colby College.

BASEBALL GROWS APACE IN CHINA SAYS DR. ELIOT

America's national game of baseball is rapidly growing into popularity among the Chinese in their native land, declared Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, when addressing a students meeting yesterday. Speaking before the Cambridge Club in the evening, at its monthly meeting in Young's hotel, Dr. Eliot, who made the chief address, further reiterated his observations while in China on his recent world tour.

That the Chinese laborer compares with the Yankee in patience, good temper and productiveness, as well as faithfulness, was emphasized by the speaker, in speaking of China as a new republic, Dr. Eliot said: "If China is given as much time as we required to establish this nation after the revolution, the Chinese republic will succeed."

PEACE FORUM HAS NEW SECRETARY

NEW YORK—Dr. William Carter, former pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed church, has been appointed general secretary of the International Peace Forum. Dr. Carter will have general charge of the work in connection with the other officers, Dr. John Wesley Hill, president; Dr. W. A. Hunsberger, vice-president, and Henry C. Hens, treasurer.

SOMERVILLE CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Election of officers of the Central Club of Somerville took place Monday night. The following were chosen: Leon M. Conwell, president; Howard E. Weymes, secretary; Frank L. Watson, treasurer; Charles W. Spear, Earle A. Bishop, Malcolm E. Sturtevant, Harold H. Clark, directors.

The reports showed a membership of 315 and that during the past year the sum of \$2000 had been paid on the club's indebtedness.

NEW ROAD TO BE BRICK

JANESVILLE, Wis.—A post road will be constructed in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota if the plans of good roads enthusiasts here go through. With Congressman Warburton of Tacoma as the champion, the good roadsers plan to get an appropriation from Congress for a 16-foot pike from Lansing, Mich., to Chicago and Springfield, and north to Madison, Wis., west to Des Moines and north to St. Paul. They plan to build a concrete base and surface the road with vitrified brick.

Use BURRILL'S Tooth Powder

THE VELVET POWDER

Buy BURRILL'S for its fine texture, its wonderful cleansing properties and its really delightful taste. The regular 25 cent size contains more and better powder than most other brands at the same price.

Sells everywhere for 25c

NEW ENGLAND LAB. CO., Lynn, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TOMORROW, 7:45 to 10:45. First Presentation of LOUISE. Edwin, Gay, Barnes, Clement, Marcoux. Cond. Andre-Caplet.

FRI. 8 to 10:45. TALES OF HOFFMANN. Edwin, Dreyer, Fisher, Clement, Marcoux. Cond. Andre-Caplet.

SAT. 3 to 4:30. LUCIA. Tetrazzini, Gaudel, Hubel. Cond. Morazzoni.

SAT. 8 to 11. LA TRAVIATA. Scottney, Hancella, Blanchard. Cond. Morazzoni. Popular prices, 50c to \$2.50.

SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. 3:15 to 4:15. Prices 25c to \$1.

Dec. 22. Russian Music, Marcoux and Proctor, soloists. Dec. 23. Verdi's Requiem, McCormack and Gay, soloists.

Downtown Ticket Office, Steiner's, 192 Boylston.

Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

CANADA'S STEPS FOR NAVY ARE APPROVED BY DOMINION PRESS

All Parties and Elements Said to Be United on Policy but Divided as to How It Shall Be Carried Out

CONTEST NOT OVER

OTTAWA, Ont.—Throughout the press comment of the past week there has been a noticeable unanimity in the praise accorded the administration for the naval policy it has adopted.

The attitude of the opposition in the House also reflects this sentiment in its amendment to Mr. Borden's naval resolution. Sir Wilfrid Laurier even intimates that Canada would not be doing her duty thoroughly enough by the contribution planned by the Conservatives.

By immediately endorsing the expenditure of the \$35,000,000 as but "reasonable service," the Liberal reply to the naval proposals sweeps aside the possibility of any contention over the financial side of the question. It is now assured that all Canada (with the exception of an infinitesimal minority) willing offers \$35,000,000 for the defense of the empire; and it is again shown that there is no wide chasm between the Canadians who are Liberals and the Canadians who are Conservatives.

A thorough thrashing out of the other parts of Mr. Borden's resolution will take place, however, as the Liberals remain firm in their adherence to one point in their naval bill of three years ago. They contend that a separate Canadian navy would be a better contribution to the empire's defense than this direct contribution of three dreadnoughts. And they consider that this Canadian navy should be composed of two fleets, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific.

Probably the most dramatic part of Sir Wilfrid's "amendment" speech was his arraignment of the Conservatives for offering only ships and officers to Britain. He insisted that any ships from Canada should be manned by Canadians as well as financed and officered by Canadians. Conservatives insist that Mr. Borden's

INTERSTATE BOARD TELLS OF CASES INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON—After reviewing a number of cases investigated during the year the interstate commerce commission in its annual report to President Taft Monday takes up the question of express rates into which it conducted an inquiry.

The report says that as a result of its inquiry "the double collection of charges has been prevented, discriminatory rates have been or will be abolished, through routes have been and are being established which will secure a direct and properly expeditious service, and a new original system of stating express rates by blocks has been devised and will soon be put into operation under which it will be possible not only for the express agent himself, at a given station, to determine at a glance the rate between his office and every other express office in the United States, but even the shipper can qualify himself by a few moments' study to ascertain the same facts." The report continues:

"Similar investigations are now in progress upon various matters, including allowances to terminal railroads; the direct contribution plan, is what the British naval authorities desire, and that it is the British navy that is to be considered; that the admiralty necessarily knows best exactly what will strengthen the navy, and that the vast majority of Canadians wish to act in accordance with this view."

The criticism regarding a lack of permanent Canadian naval policy is met by the declaration that that will mature in good time; the imperative demand being for action in ship building. It was further noteworthy that the first day's debate included speeches from two of the French members of the House, both representing the French province, Quebec. One of these, the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, who accompanied the premier to Great Britain before this session began, thoroughly supports the direct contribution of dreadnoughts. And indicates that a majority of his provincial compatriots acknowledge a clear duty in this help towards imperial defense. The Montreal French paper La Patrie takes the same view, and La Presse does also, but slightly modified by a careful Canadian autonomy be endangered.

The other French speaker, D. A. La Fortune, expressed probably the extreme of opposition, contending strongly for the building of all ships in Canada.

the substitution of tonnage in transit; weighing of carload and less-than-carload freight; the issuing and use of passes, franks and free passenger service; bills of lading; private cars; rates on anthracite coal, etc. These investigations are of necessity largely conducted by the members of the commission in person and occupy a very considerable portion of our time."

Reviewing the work of the year in the division of inquiry the report says: "For the year beginning Dec. 1, 1911, 93 indictments were returned for offenses against the act to regulate commerce. Several of these were against two or more defendants jointly. Of these 93 indictments 34 were against carriers or carriers' agents, 54 against shippers or passengers and five against carriers and shippers jointly. Of the indictments against shippers 25 were for the offense of misbilling. Of the total number of indictments returned during the year 28 were for fraudulent transactions in connection with the operation of transit privileges."

"During the same year 61 prosecutions were concluded. In 47 cases the defendants entered pleas of guilty. In six cases verdicts of guilty was returned by juries. Seven cases were dismissed. In nearly every instance dismissal was caused by the fact that alternative indictments had been returned for the same offense."

"The total amount assessed as penalties in the cases concluded by pleas of guilty and by verdicts of guilty was \$344,420. Of this amount \$207,000 was assessed against carriers or carriers' agents and \$137,420 against shippers or passengers. The penalties in particular cases ranged from a minimum of \$10 to a maximum of \$35,000."

With regard to hours of service act for railroads the commission asks Congress for a clearer definition of a portion and recommends raising the minimum penalty from \$300 to \$1000.

WOBURN VOTES FOR ALDERMAN
WOBURN, Mass.—A special election for alderman in ward 1 will be called soon, the recount Monday night disclosing a tie between the two candidates, James F. McGovern, Republican, and Edward T. McLaughlin, Democrat. This special election will decide also which party shall control the city government, which now stands seven Republicans and seven Democrats.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BLACKSMITH wanted, thoroughly experienced, for machine forging. STANHOPE FORGE & MACHINE CO., 49 Landdowne st., Cambridge, Mass.

BLACKSMITHS' HELPER wanted, steady work for the right man. STANHOPE FORGE & MACHINE CO., 49 Landdowne st., Cambridge, Mass.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—Young man, drive on and toe and heel shoes; steady work year around; pay by job only. GEO. W. S. HYDE, 60 Webster st., Rockland, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in mfg. establishment; 15 miles from Boston; give full details of experience, personal and business references, and salary expected. PLIMPTON PRESS, Norwood, Mass.

ENGINEER wanted to run engine and dynamo; must be experienced in electrical wiring and pipe fitting; state experience. Address NEW YORK MATRESS CO., 27 Beverly st., Boston.

HOUSEHOLD wanted, must be a first-class driver, able to toe and heel shoes; good pay and steady work for a good reliable man. Apply to S. MALONE, Haverhill, Mass.

MACHINIST—An experienced all-round machinist wanted. Apply to STANHOPE FORGE & MACHINE CO., 49 Landdowne st., Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICE MAN, acquainted with leather and shoemaking for the sales and shipping departments; must be well educated and write correct English. Apply to the VISCOSI CO., 260 First st., East Cambridge, Mass.

PRESSER WANTED—Steady year-round position to be filled on a factory; must be a first-class presser, must be able to clean and dye garments; only one who has worked in the best places on the best work; must be able to toe and heel shoes. Apply to S. MALONE, Haverhill, Mass.

SHIITMAKERS on custom work; experienced; also hand buttonhole makers. FREEMAN & CO., 12 Beacon st., Boston 18.

WANTED—A plunger, able to handle boiler, etc. SHELDON'S TRANSFER, 17 York st., Boston.

WANTED—An office specialty salesman with ambition and a desire to work for a splendid future; this is an opening with splendid possibilities for the right sort of a man. Apply by letter only to W. H. HOBBS, 100 North Main st., Boston.

WANTED—An all-round experienced cook, competent to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

WANTED—First-class cylinder feeders. Apply to S. PECK & CO., 29-35 High st., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Designing draughtsman; accurate, rapid, steady, drawing and estimating; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address W. H. HOBBS, 100 North Main st., Boston.

WANTED—First-class mill cutter; must be a first-class mill cutter, must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

WANTED—A blacksmith with 1 or 2 years' experience; exceptionally good opportunity to learn the trade. H. S. WINSLOW, West Duxbury, Mass.

A FIRST-CLASS HAIRDRESSER wanted; must be a good, well-known, well-dressed, well-mannered man; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

A NEAT, CAPABLE MAID wanted to do kitchen work at MARY ELIZABETH TEA ROOM, 3 Temple pl., Boston.

ATTENDANT WANTED—Some one to sit daily with elderly invalid; must be a first-class attendant, must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; family of 3; must be a first-class housekeeper, must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in mfg. establishment; 15 miles from Boston; give full details of experience, personal and business references, and salary expected. PLIMPTON PRESS, Norwood, Mass.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress wanted; Apply Mrs. F. E. DREW, 30 St. James st., Boston.

COOK WANTED—Good plain cook and landlady (Protestant); must consider mother with little girl. Mrs. A. D. ALLEN, 125 Addington rd., Brookline, Mass.

DEMONSTRATORS for large stores in New England states; holiday goods; also few to sell in New England states. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

EXPERIENCED MANICURE wanted at Church st. N. Y. BARBER SHOP, New Haven, Conn.

FOREWOMAN wanted to take charge of 25 women. Apply superintendent's office, DEANE STEEL CO., 100 North Main st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Wanted, a strong, honest, reliable woman to do general housework in a family of 4; must be fond of and to children; must be able to take care of them when necessary; references required. Mrs. H. L. STONE, 245 Washington st., Belmont, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—A thoroughly experienced Protestant maid wanted for general housework in family of 3 adults; extra wages on holidays; must be able to take care of them when necessary; references required. Mrs. H. L. STONE, 245 Washington st., Belmont, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Protestant maid wanted for small family; salary according to ability. Mrs. F. W. ABBOTT, 1138 Commonwealth st., Boston.

MAID wanted; experienced general housework; girl must be good cook; no laundry work; good wages. Apply to Mrs. J. K. HUGHES, 100 Park st., West Roxbury, Mass.

MAID for general housework, family four adults; Protestant; good treatment and surroundings for children. Mrs. S. M. MAN, 107 Woburn st., Reading, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Pleasant home, considerate treatment and small compensation is offered an intelligent woman who will act as mother's helper; please state references. Address Mrs. W. D. RAY, 107 Woburn st., Reading, Mass.

SHIITMAKERS on custom work; experienced; also hand buttonhole makers. FREEMAN & CO., 12 Beacon st., Boston 18.

STITCHERS WANTED—Experienced in muslin underwear; will give permanent employment. NATICK UNDERWEAR CO., New Bedford, Mass.

WANTED—A waitress for Christmas day; must be experienced and have good references. Apply to Mrs. M. T. BROOKIDGE st., Roxbury, Humboldt car. Tel. Rox. 1121-W.

WANTED—Good general girl; must have good references; neat and able to do plain cooking; Canadian preferred. Mrs. A. H. REAL, 27 Winslow rd., Brookline, Mass. Take Commowalth av. car to Babcock st.

WANTED—In pleasant home, neat and agreeable girl for general housework; need not be experienced cook; small family, one child. Mrs. W. M. J. Tel. Medford 661-M.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Strong, willing girl in lodging house; must room out; call between 7 and 8 evenings. MARION S. SHAW, 14 Hartwell st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—A girl or woman for general housework in a family of 3 adults. Apply MARION S. SHAW, 14 Hartwell st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—A good reliable woman to do chamberwork a few hours every morning; must furnish excellent references; steady work. Mrs. DEAN, 100 St. Botolph st., Boston.

WANTED—Young girl for light housework in small family. Mrs. J. PINE, 14 Hartwell st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—A capable Protestant young woman for boarding and lodging house; good home for the right one. Mrs. A. KENNEDY, 1200 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper, age 40, res. Cambridge, 20 week, 10 years' exp. in bookkeeping. Apply to S. MALONE, Haverhill, Mass.

ADVERTISING POSITION desired by young man (19) with some experience on magazine. Apply to S. MALONE, Haverhill, Mass.

ALTERATION CUTTER (for 30) married, residence West Medford; 15-18; also experienced in alterations; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN of experience and ability desires connection with some reputable real estate firm. T. MORRISON, 1200 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.

APPRENTICE (electrician)—Young man (16) desires to learn electrical business; steady, will accept low wages; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

APPRENTICE (engraving)—designing, age 22, single, residence Chelsea, 6 years with one concern; would be willing to start in engraving in order to learn the business; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

A. R. CHEF AND LAUNDRY MAN, in New Bedford, 15-20; will go anywhere in New England; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

A RELIABLE MAID wanted; must be a first-class maid, must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

A YOUNG BRITISH BANDMASTER (good cornetist) desires position. ALBERT ZELLEY, 130 Austin st., Cambridge, Mass.

A YOUNG MAN (29), married, would like night work in restaurant, or any kind of work; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

BAKER and pastry cook, up to date on all kinds of baking; fancy cake and ornate wedding cakes; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, CLERK and CASHIER wanted; must be a first-class bookkeeper, must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER or accountant for manufacturing concern; must be a first-class bookkeeper, must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and PAYMASTER (26), residence Medford, 12-15; 10 years' exp. in bookkeeping; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR wants position; good driver and repairman; experienced gardener and greenhouse man; general man; neat and clean; good references; 25; single; English; medium wage. JOSEPH VICK, 185 Edgemoor av., Winchester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—A young man, single, desires position in private family; steady temperate; first-class references. PRINCE HARRIS, 472 Green st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—If safe, smooth driving and best of care as to running order and appearance of car, at moderate salary, interests, would like interview; whole or part time. J. S. ODOM, 57 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. B. 607-3.

CHAUFFEUR, private family, or light truck work; also experienced in repairing and appearance of car; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

CHEF—Reliable colored chef would like a position in a family or club, or to cook by the day; good references; 25; single; English; medium wage. JOSEPH VICK, 185 Edgemoor av., Winchester, Mass.

CLERK (grocery or meat market), 24, married, residence Boston, 12-15; 10 years' exp. in bookkeeping; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

CLERK and bookkeeper, 25, single, residence Raynham, 12-14; 10 years' exp. in bookkeeping; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

CLERK (some exp. in telegraphy), age 18, single, residence Boston, 12-15; 10 years' exp. in bookkeeping; must be able to do all the work in a small institution in Haverhill; wages satisfactory; references required. Address M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

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GALVESTON FOR THE WINTER
Descriptive literature free. Address: Hotel Galveston or Galveston Com'l Association. For travel information write W. S. St. George, 315 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS

Is that of good will and joyful giving of service all the year. The ideal giver gives the best. Maiden Commercial School is ready to give you the best course in business education and commercial training you can possibly secure. Register now so that Jan. 1, 1913, will find you well started on the road to success. Walter Leroy Smith, president. Begin day school any Monday, evening school any Tuesday. Maiden Commercial School educationally the strongest business school in New England. 156 Pleasant st., Malden, Mass. Open for inspection every business day in the year.

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Mariposa County California; 100 miles from San Francisco; U. S. patented lands; Southern Pacific R. R. passes through tract; takes in five towns and the county seat; thousands of acres rich valley land, with abundance of water; just suitable for stock raising; only \$8 per acre. Please investigate.
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CAPITAL WANTED
Reliable and energetic young business man wanted to furnish the capital needed to carry on and enlarge manufacturing business in Erie, successfully operating, and join in management; great demand for product already established. Address C. B. HUIGESS, 305 Masonic Temple, Erie, Pa.

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RELIABLE reports and plans furnished to intending purchasers and investors in California lands by a civil engineer of 20 yrs. exp.; refer to any San Francisco bank. DAVENPORT BROMFIELD, Bankers Investment building, San Francisco.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Two and Three-Room
Suites for Rent
with bath, kitchenette and private reception hall; moderate rental. Apply on premises. 38 Huxleyway st., corner of Norway st.

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TWO OR THREE furnished rooms to rent from Jan. 5th to Apr. 25th, \$35 per month, including breakfast for two persons; reasonable rate for more meals or persons; elec. light, hot-water heat; suitable for practitioner. Ken. 3762, 4228 Erie ave.

FOR RENT—Light, nicely furnished rm., mod. imp.; new bldg.; good trans. MRS. A. 6104 Madison ave., 2nd fl.

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THE LELAND BOARD AND ROOM DIRECTORY, 4 W. 33d st., New York (25 yrs.), offer select, investigated accommodations; transient or permanent; information free; booklet.

STIRLING LODGE HAS INSTALLATION

Lodge of Stirling, A. F. and A. M., held its installation exercises last evening in Masonic hall, Malden, when George M. Weeks became worshipful master of the lodge for his second term. Past Master Charles Norris of Converse lodge was the installing officer with Past Master Willis I. Foss of Converse lodge as marshal. A banquet followed.

The officers are: Worshipful master, George M. Weeks; senior warden, Dr. Charles E. Prior; junior warden, S. Hale Baker; treasurer, Henry Gerrish, Jr.; secretary, John H. Studley, Jr.; chaplain, Councilor Alexander McGregor; assistant chaplain, Frederick R. Sawyer; marshal, H. C. Chester; senior deacon, I. N. Chase; junior deacon, Philip S. Deane; senior steward, P. A. Stevens; junior steward, Everett L. Pierce; inside sentinel, H. E. Guilford; organist, C. P. Scott; tyler, C. H. Badger.

MR. BOURNE URGES TWO CAR TRACKS

Frank A. Bourne, author of the Copley-Square improvement plan, will address the South End Improvement Association tonight. He will use lantern slides to illustrate Laurence Minot's plan for a new street from Franklin street to Copley square and will emphasize the value of having two parallel lines of car tracks—one in Boylston street and the other in the proposed new street—and an open automobile road through St. James avenue. He will explain in detail his own plan of beautifying Copley square.

PLANS FOR STREET WIDENING FILED

Plans for improvements in Commonwealth avenue between Charlesgate East and Charlesgate West and for straightening the line of Commonwealth avenue were sent to the city council yesterday by the park commissioners. The plans contemplate straightening the avenue by opening the left-hand driveway across Muddy river and in the same manner extending the right-hand roadway by filling in a large portion of the river at this point.

HAY RAKE PLAN SHOWN

CHICAGO—Of many letters and statistical tables introduced in the Harvester hearing Monday Prosecutor Grosvenor regarded as especially important a letter written by the sales committee to Cyrus H. McCormick. The letter was dated July 16, 1903, and heading the signers was R. C. Hawkins, now president of the International Harvester Company of America, a subsidiary of the International Harvester Company. The letter related plans to garner hay rake business.

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Tel. Oxford 2415 R. Elevator

Miss
Sarah W. Symonds
of Salem, Mass., announces her Christmas Sale of Colonial Dressings, Colonial Fire-places, Historic Old Houses, Old Boston subjects, Calendars, etc., etc., modelled in blue relief. Miss Symonds is the originator of this New Art. On sale at 168 Tremont st., Illinois.

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Military Location—Experienced middle aged lady would like space for military in a good department store, South or West preferred; 7 years' experience in one place. Best of references. MISS M. T. RIDDLE, Earlville, Illinois.

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VERNON AVE., 5011—Large light room, all conveniences; private family; gentlemen preferred. Phone Forest 1551.

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BOOKS AND PRINTS

FINE PRINTS and portraits for framing and extra-illustrating, etchings, book-plates, Japanese prints, etc., etc. BEYER'S PRINT SHOP, 1294 Broadway, room 201, New York City.

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320 Broadway, Phone Worth 3796, N.Y. City
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Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
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WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
CLEMENT V. HULL
Attorney-at-Law
406 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.
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WANTED—A high class reliable estate sales manager for a store fixture without competition; commissions \$300 to \$500 per month. Address THE BUCKLEY SPECIALTY CO., Lima, Ohio.

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Made in Two Sizes, Nos. 1 and 2. The DUNTLEY is the only sweeper with both the SUCTION and also a REVOLVING BRUSH and one can therefore both VACUUM CLEAN rugs and carpets and pick up all LINT, THREADS, PINS, ETC. IN ONE OPERATION.
EASILY EMPTIED—Dust compartment in form of a drawer. FULLY GUARANTEED for one year against any defects whatever in workmanship or material.

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EUROPE—Wanted, chaperone to assist in party and secure the tour for services rendered; splendid comprehensive tour sailing June 18 by Mediterranean; \$200. Write today for booklet and terms. J. A. BOLLENDEL, 385 N. Main st., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

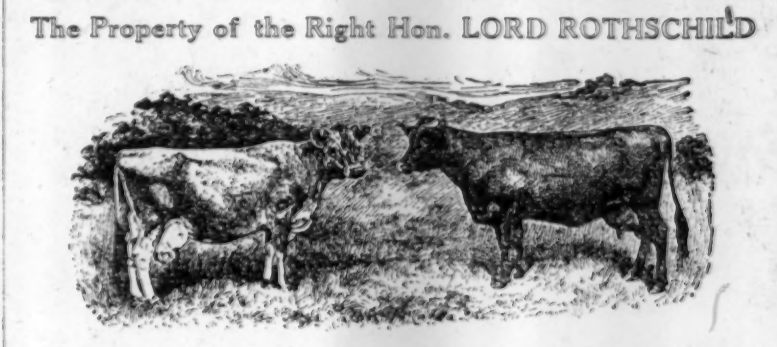
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The Property of the Right Hon. LORD ROTHSCHILD



Jersey Cow, "CUTE 2nd," vol. 22, p. 278. Prizes, 1910: 1st and Champion R.A.S.E., 1st and Champion Royal Counties, 1st Bath, 1st and Champion R.A.S.E., 1st and Champion Sumner, 1st Royal Counties, Tundridge, Wells, Yorkshire, and Royal Lancashire, 1912-1st and Champion Oxfordshire, 1st Bath and Royal Counties. CUTE 2nd gave from April 24th to September 24th, 1910, 4.17 lbs. September 25th, 1910, to September 30th, 1911, 8.14 lbs. Jersey Herd: Prizes won in 1900-12-10 Champions, 60 1sts, 47 2nds, 33 3rds and 2 Blythwood Bowls.

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Use a lamp that requires no liquid—no wick—no cleaning—A Lamp approved by the London County Council as absolutely safe—The only lamp awarded a certificate from an important London Institute—That costs less than Paraffin or Gas. If this interests you write to Petrolite, Ltd., 78 Wigmore Street, London, W., for Catalogue of the

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Large bed-sitting room, 3 windows;
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Electric throughout. Moderate terms. Il-
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To insure proper
Classification.

NEWTON TO TRY OUT PURCHASING AGENT FOR ONE-YEAR TERM

NEWTON, Mass.—Beginning Jan. 1 all the supplies of the city will be bought by a purchasing agent. This was determined Monday evening by the board of aldermen, which voted to give the plan a year's trial.

This action was taken on the advice of Charles F. Gettemy of the state bureau of statistics, who recommended it in a recent communication to Mayor Charles E. Hatfield. The mayor will make known his appointment within a few days.

An order to petition the Legislature for permission to change the city charter to allow for a permanent purchasing agent was not passed.

Another recommendation by Mr. Gettemy, that of installing a new system of accounting by changing the office of auditor to controller of accounts also was acted upon favorably, and it was voted to petition the Legislature for permission to change the city charter to carry out this plan.

By this method no accounts will be kept by the departments as at present, all bookkeeping being done by the controller of accounts, thus maintaining a system under one head.

Following a debate, the question of publishing periodically the amounts for which citizens were assessed was laid on the table.

This meeting was the last of the present board of aldermen.

TROLLEY EXPRESS EXTENDING OVER WIDE TERRITORY

Trolley freight and express service from Boston will be established by the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company Wednesday, Dec. 18, through Newton Highlands, Wellesley Hills, Natick, South Framingham, Framingham Center, Southboro Center and Marlboro to Hudson. Trips will be made from the Boston terminal at 536 Harrison avenue at noon and 6 p. m.

When the terminal in Worcester is ready for use in a few days, the service will be extended through Westboro and Shrewsbury to Worcester where connection will be made with the Worcester Consolidated railway. An additional trip will then be made leaving Boston at 8:30 a. m. and it is expected that the Worcester Consolidated Company will establish connections north, south and west of Worcester.

In connection with the Bay State Company a large portion of eastern Massachusetts is covered by the combined trolley express service.

GERMAN CHILDREN VISIT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY—Term-closing entertainments occupied Wellesley girls last night. Children from the Boston German Parish school were guests of the Deutscher Verein in the Tau Zeta Epsilon fraternity house. The negative side won a debate on the minimum wage law establishment at the Zeta Alpha fraternity house.

Under auspices of the music department, Selden Miller of Boston gave vocal and piano selections from Brahms and Debussy as the first "pay" recital of the academic year.

"Opportunities for Women in China" were described by Mrs. Dwight Potter at the Agora fraternity house, and the Spanish Club held its final meeting of the year.

SAYING "MISTER" TO BE ABOLISHED

WASHINGTON—Representative Townsend has presented Speaker Clark an estimate that the use of the "Mr." prefix consumes 20 minutes on each roll call in the House of Representatives, and with the enlarged membership will waste a half-hour on each record vote. Reducing it to dollars, Mr. Townsend finds that saying "mister" costs the government \$500,000 a year in lost time. Speaker Clark rules that the luxury shall be abolished.

BOSTON ATHENAEUM HUNT FOR A SITE WILL BE CONTINUED

Further investigations for a site suitable for the proposed new building to house the properties of the Boston Athenaeum will be made as the result of the adoption of the minority report of J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., who asked \$5000 for an option deposit, at the meeting of the proprietors of the Athenaeum in Pilgrim Hall Monday.

The majority report said no other desirable site could be located and advised building on the present site. Mr. Coolidge believed that a satisfactory site could be found.

The Athenaeum contains about 250,000 books and valuable pamphlets, including rare old newspaper files, including the library of George Washington and books given by William III. to King's chapel in 1698.

FEE DENIED TO SCHOOL CHAIRMAN

QUINCY—Legal services by the chairman of the school committee were ruled by City Solicitor McAnaney not to be a proper charge to the school appropriation in a statement to the city council last night. The bill was contracted in a contest over the sale of the old Wollaston school house.

The fire department committee reported an order adding five men to the permanent force and reducing the number of call men at the central fire station to 15. An order was passed increasing the salary of the city auditor from \$1400 to \$1600 and an additional \$200 for acting as clerk of the finance committee.

PRESIDENT NOUEL WISHES TO RETIRE

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic—Adolfo Alejandro Nouel, provisional President of the Dominican Republic, presented his resignation Monday after holding office 13 days. He recalled it later, however, at the request of congressmen and public men, and further action depends upon the result of an interview with Horacio Vazquez, former President of the Dominican Republic.

DYNAMITE CASE HURRIED

INDIANAPOLIS—Thirty-one defendants had concluded testifying in their own behalf Monday in the trial of 41 men accused of complicity in dynamite explosions. Some of the remaining ten defendants are not to take the stand, it is said. Judge Anderson said he would lengthen the hours and hold court Dec. 25. Fred Shireman, youngest of the defendants, and Clarence E. Dowd of Rochester, N. Y., testified.

APPOINTMENTS KEPT SECRET

WASHINGTON—Appointments with President-elect Wilson, if they have been made by Democratic leaders in Congress, are being kept secret. Among those who are expected to confer with Mr. Wilson in the near future are Senators Gore, O'Gorman, Hoke Smith of Georgia, Reed and Stone of Missouri, Speaker Clark, Representatives Underwood, A. Mitchell Palmer and Henry and Burleson of Texas.

U. S. SUES IN ALASKA COAL CASE

SEATTLE, Wash.—The United States government filed suit Monday against the Pacific Coast Coal Company, the Northwestern Commercial Company, and the John J. Senon Company for \$100,000, it being alleged that the government was defrauded of this sum by the three companies, which submitted collusive bids for supplying Alaska army posts with coal.

TURKEYS GO TWO MILES AN HOUR

SEDALIA, Mo.—A flock of 1250 turkeys was driven into Sedalia from the northeastern part of the country and sold here Monday by John Golden at 16 1/2 cents a pound. The turkeys were driven 26 miles, and traveled at the rate of two miles an hour. The birds average over 16 pounds, and brought their owner almost \$3200.

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

R. R. STOCKS' DECLINE MAKES PRESENT YIELD APPEAR ATTRACTIVE

Earnings Are Better Than
at Time When Highest
Prices of Year Were Made
—Future Prospects Bright

CROPS BOUNTIFUL

How substantial the recent decline in the stock market has been is revealed by a scrutiny of the dividend yields of some of the standard rails at near current prices and at the highest prices of the year. This is all the more striking on account of the fact that without exception the railroads are reporting better earnings than last year and promise to make a very generally better showing for the fiscal year than they did for the year to June 30 last. The latter was largely the basis for the year's high prices, so far as it was influenced by earnings:

	High	Yield	Sat.	Yield
Atchafalaya	111 1/2	5.37%	105 1/2	5.68%
Balt & Ohio	111 1/2	4.36	105 1/2	5.79
Ches & Ohio	82 1/2	5.80	78	6.41
St. Paul	117 1/2	4.25	110 1/2	4.52
Ill. Central	143 1/2	4.15	134	5.22
Lehigh Val.	118 1/2	5.52	108	5.55
N. Y. Central	121 1/2	4.11	107 1/2	4.64
Nor & West.	110 1/2	5.04	112	5.35
North Pacific	121 1/2	5.32	120	5.83
Pennsylvania	120 1/2	4.76	121	4.95
Reading	119 1/2	5.35	105 1/2	5.02
South Pacific	115 1/2	5.19	107 1/2	5.57
Union Pacific	119 1/2	5.05	105 1/2	6.03

*Highest since distribution of Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. stock.

Of all these issues Union Pacific, which earned more than 13 per cent on its stock last year and has had a substantial increase in net earnings since June 30, yields the highest return, and almost a full 1 per cent more than at the highest price of the year, made in September. Even then, however, when it was confidently expected that the government suit against the Harriman combination would be dismissed by the supreme court, the stock sold to yield more than any other standard issue except Chesapeake & Ohio.

The extent to which St. Paul is still discounting the prospect of a restoration of the 7 per cent rate is shown by the fact that at present it sells to yield less than either New York Central or Pennsylvania and has been comparatively little affected by the present decline. The monthly record of its earnings this year has been almost phenomenal, and if sustained would indicate a yield of 9 or 10 per cent for the year on the common stock. The St. Paul's territory has harvested almost ideal crops this year, as against serious shortages in two or three preceding years.

New York Central as usual sells a little higher than it seems, by all the rules, entitled to. When the year's high price was made there was some reason to expect stock financing, but the course of the road's net earnings has been disappointing this year, and only with October did it turn definitely for the better. It will almost certainly earn more than 6 per cent for the calendar year, probably not less than 6 1/2 per cent.

Between Great Northern, selling on a 5.22 per cent basis, and Northern Pacific, yielding 5.83 per cent, there is a wide gap. There no doubt should be a gap, but that is no mean return upon the stock of a railroad in Northern Pacific's physical condition and with its immediate traffic prospects.

CIRCULAR OF THE U. S. RUBBER CO.

NEW YORK—The United States Rubber Company is issuing circulars to its stockholders giving the details of its offer to purchase the outstanding shares of second preferred stock and give in exchange first preferred shares at the rate of 75 of the latter for 100 of the former.

This announcement is being made in pursuance of action taken by the stockholders on June 17 last, and of a resolution adopted by the directors on Dec. 15. The offer will hold good from Jan. 16 to the close of business on Jan. 31.

The United States Rubber Company, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the directors on Dec. 5, is also sending a circular to the holders of the outstanding preferred stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, announcing a renewal of its offer to exchange its first preferred stock for Rubber Goods preferred.

The circular states that the United States Rubber Company already owns more than three-fourths of the latter issue, and that the offer to exchange has been renewed because of frequent applications on the part of the holders of the outstanding stock. The basis of exchange is share for share, and will be effective between Jan. 16 and Jan. 31. "The first preferred stock received by Rubber Goods holders will be entitled to dividends declared after the regular dividend of January, 1913.

CONTRACT ROAD WORK ADOPTED

FAYETTE, Miss.—The board of supervisors of Jefferson county has adopted the contract system of working the county roads. The contracts will be let for short lengths, not exceeding three miles. The money will be repaid by taxes, supplemented by a two-year levy, which latter will be payable by

CHANGES IN THE SHOE MARKET ONLY SLIGHT AT THIS TIME

Manufacturers Claim That Trade Is Inactive, but Large
Business Is Said to Be Booked for Future Shipment
—Leather News

Conditions in the shoe market remain practically unaltered. Buyers are few, as is always the case at this season of the year. A fair reserve order list is reported, by all of the factories and some admit a large amount of business booked for future shipment.

The absence of spot buying and the fact that the traveling men are the most prominent correspondents lead the manufacturers to claim that the trade is inactive.

Perhaps the business of no other industry is viewed from a future standpoint quite as universally as is that of boots and shoes. This feature was noticeable in the inquiries with shoe manufacturers of recent date for they gauged their conclusions upon the daily receipt of orders, taking little account of the output, even though their works would be forced to capacity for several weeks to come. Therefore as the present month has not been as satisfactory regarding contracts for the spring as might be wished for, reports from the manufacturers would indicate that the tide of trade was ebbing. But notwithstanding these statements the fact remains that the shoe plants have not been so active for many seasons as they are today and the business in hand is said to be sufficient to run them for three months to come, even though the receipts of new business should practically cease during that time.

The salesmen returning from their trips report the road business as eminently satisfactory with prospects extremely good. Furthermore the acceptance of the new price lists assisted and expedited the trading to a gratifying extent. It is from this department of the business that a fair conception of the present and future conditions may be obtained, and their information is wide spread and varied. It is therefore ordinarily safe to base future prospects upon such authority, consequently this market may expect a lively state of affairs when the buyers are here in force in January.

Although shoe stock appears to have struck high tide there is no drop in prices or inducements equivalent to it. As a matter of fact shoe manufacturers claim that their prices have been based on the cost of stock, and not on market values. Therefore shoes have been and are now being offered at figures which are not on an equality with maximum prices of leather. It is the consensus of opinion that shoe prices are a fixture for the coming season and no apprehension of a break in the market is entertained.

Men's high-grade shoes are enjoying a heavy demand. A reserve business has accumulated which will give the factories all that they can do for weeks to come. The present receipts of orders is below normal, but manufacturers appear unconcerned about that, as the volume of business already booked will engross their attention well into 1913.

The condition of the factories making the medium grades is as fully congested. Salesmen carrying these goods report the trip as the best for many seasons. The prices occasioned little or no annoyance as samples were made to meet expected demands, but in most instances quality was chosen when the price was not beyond a selling possibility.

Manufacturers of men's heavy side leather shoes report all the business they can attend to with prospects of prompt deliveries extremely doubtful. The receipt of orders, also sales, have been good, the advance having become an old story; it no longer hinders quick trading, and although contracts are not large, they are frequently duplicated.

Some improvement is noted in the boys' and youths' shoe line, most of it coming from the salesmen now on the road. Buyers are less inclined to large deals in these shoes than they appear to be in men's goods of similar character, claiming that the advance is not proportionate.

Makers of ladies' and misses' footwear have a good volume of business to begin the new year with. A few large contracts have been accepted, but those of ordinary size compose the major part of the trading. The reduction of the number of styles has simplified the work in the factories, which is gratifying to the manufacturers and results in better work, less friction and a substantial increase of production.

The children's shoe business has recovered from that apathy which has been so prominent during the past season. Lines having a reputation are ordered ahead for two months or more. Most of these salesmen have returned from the road and they report a record trip, particularly pleasing on account of the ease orders secured. A good season for these shoe factories is beyond question.

The leather market is passing through a month proverbial for its lack of activity. This condition, with the fact that prices have remained stationary for some time, leads buyers to believe that an easier tone prevails. Although "the wish may be father to the thought" the absence of the element of indifference on the dealers' part and the more strenuous efforts made to effect sales, have created a suspicion that prices have reached the top even if they are not already on a downward trend.

Leather buyers are always on the "bear" side of the market, extremely sensitive to, and in all situations.

Therefore, credence should be tempered with conservative judgment before conclusions are based upon what may be heard.

The basic worth of all leather is found in the raw material, hides, and thus far there has been no decline in their values. Neither is the prospect tending that way. Therefore, excepting the fact that winter hides are selling off from the figures quoted for summer "pull offs" (the price being simply commensurate with their value), hides are held as firmly as at any time since the rise and January purchasers may find the market strong and active.

Hemlock sole leather had a fairly good week. Lots were small, still there were several reported running as high as 3000 sides. The cable business is quiet, this being the dull season, although one house received orders aggregating 10,000 sides.

Union backs brought top prices. Orders are fully up to December expectations and receipts are promptly shipped on waiting orders.

Oak sole leather sales are mediocre. The stocks are too low to reckon upon, therefore little of it comes to the dealers here, as it is shipped directly from tannery to the trade.

The black calf skin business is not improving, the prices demanded have caused buyers to use soft finished chrome side leather, which has proved a good substitute in the medium grades of shoes. Colors are quite active, excepting the light weights, but this is regarded as temporary.

Chrome side leather prices are very firm. The demand is good, both blacks and tans have been contracted for in liberal quantities.

The strength of the split leather market continues. Chrome splits are in small supply, receipts being below the demand. Back splits are much the same, as the call for split shoes is large. Ooze splits have established a reputation, which has created a steadily growing trade. It was originally placed on the market as a lining but it is now being successfully applied to low grades of shoes from men's to little folks'.

Light patent side leather is selling freely, but the heavy weights are in small demand as men's cheap patent leather shoes have but a periodical sale. Patent colt retains its prestige as a steady reliable commodity to deal in, and always finds a place in all fashions of footwear.

Glazed kid conditions are unchanged. Shoe salesmen report that the sale of high grade kid samples was not large enough to anticipate much of a business. There is, however, a tendency toward more kid shoes, and a marked improvement is expected when the 1913 business gets well underway.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 17)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Charlotte, N. C.—W. R. Foreman of Foreman Shoe Co.; Essex.

Havana, Cuba—J. M. Otero of Fernandez Valdes & Co.; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—E. E. Pons and F. P. Rogen; Lenox.

Teledo, C. M. Deierich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St.

Williamport, Pa.—Mr. Scott of J. E. Dayton & Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Lester, Eng.—John Stuyvesant of Geo. Stuyvesant Sons Co.; 210 Essex St.

Seranton, Pa.—W. D. Brandwene of Seranton Leather Co.; E. S.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Louis Hookheimer, Essex.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO-GREAT WESTERN

First week Dec. 1912 Increase

From July 1. 6,335,233 308,637

SEABOARD AIR LINE

First week Dec. 1912 \$114,070

From July 1. 10,933,385 328,000

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

Nov gross. \$714,826 \$78,119

Net gross. 238,156 18,332

2 mos gross. 3,761,657 396,789

Net after charges. 1,421,059 297,553

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT

Nov gross. \$2,008,400 \$126,425

Net gross. 812,141 69,087

Surplus after charges. 50,308 45,000

3 mos gross. 9,880,293 480,157

Net 3,993,049 305,107

Surplus after charges. 196,708 195,048

WABASH

Oct gross. \$3,014,584 \$323,092

Net 882,886 78,011

4 mos gross. 11,464,829 1,012,580

Net 3,314,518 350,777

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY

Oct after revenue. \$486,827 \$67,574

Net after taxes. 194,223 29,937

4 mos after revenue. 1,773,880 118,051

Net after taxes. 698,521 105,529

*Decrease.

APPLICATION TO LIST

NEW YORK—Application to list the following has been made to the stock exchange here:

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, \$1,000,000 additional common stock and \$1,000,000 additional preferred.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company, \$25,000,000 general and refunding mortgage 5 per cent 30-year bonds, due 1942.

PULLMAN STATEMENT

Earnings of the Pullman Company for September and the three months ended Sept. 30 last, compare as follows:

1912 Increase

Sep. gross. \$3,929,547 \$184,251

Net 1,773,880 118,051

3 mos gross. 11,443,549 510,653

Net 3,314,518 350,777

DIVIDENDS

The Northern Securities Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent per annum payable Jan. 10 to holders of certificates for full shares of stock of record on the books of the company on that date. Books close Dec. 24 and reopen Saturday, Jan. 11. Recent dividends have been 3 per cent in 1912, 4 per cent in 1911, 2 1/2 per cent in 1910 and 4 per cent in 1909.

The Sen Sen Chiclet Company has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 24.

The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Ltd., has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred and 1 per cent on its common stocks, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 21.

The Demerara Electric Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Jan. 2. Books close Dec. 20; reopen Jan. 1.

The Trinidad Electric Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Jan. 10. Books close Dec. 31.

The directors of the Goodwins, Ltd. have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 21.

The West India Electric Company Ltd., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Jan. 2. Books close Dec. 23, reopen Jan. 3.

The Tretheway Silver Cobalt Mines, Ltd., has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent, payable Jan. 15. Books close Dec. 31, reopen Jan. 16.

The City Railway Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable Dec. 30, to stock of record Dec. 18. Books close Dec. 18; reopen Dec. 24. A year ago 1 1/2 per cent extra was declared. Total dividends this year are 11 per cent, against 11 1/2 per cent last year.

The Columbus Electric Company of Columbus, Georgia, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable Jan. 1, to stock of record Dec. 21.

The Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 31.

Manning Maxwell Moore, Inc., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock, payable Dec. 27.

The Pettibone Muliken Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the first and second preferred stock, payable Jan. 2.

The American Public Utilities Company has declared quarterly dividends of 1/2 of 1 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Jan. 1.

The Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its common stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 20.

The Baltimore Electric Company has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 20.

The Anglo-American Oil Company has declared a dividend of three shillings a share. The last dividend was two shillings and was paid July 15.

The Central Coal & Coke Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock, both payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 1. Books close Dec. 31.

The De Beers Consolidated Mines Company has declared a further dividend of 15 per cent on the deferred shares.

The Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd., has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 31.

The North Butte Mining dividend is payable Jan. 18 to stock of record Jan. 4.

The directors of the Walpole Rubber Company have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock and 1 per cent on the common stock, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 1. Books close Jan. 1 and reopen Jan. 15.

The directors of the Bigelow Carpet Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 and an extra dividend of \$2 a share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 16.

The La Rose Consolidated Mines Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, and an extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Consols money	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
do account	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
America	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchafalaya	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Canadian Pacific	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
St. Paul	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ill. Central	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
New York Central	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Pennsylvania	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Reading	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Southern Pacific	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Union Pacific	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
United States Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
do pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 14,377,000 marks, loans decreased 9,854,000, discounts increased 85,817,000, treasury bills increased 11,437,000, notes in circulation decreased 1,705,000, deposits increased 108,019,000, gold in hand increased 17,344,000 marks.

BOND PARAGRAPHS

Waltham, Mass., will receive bids until 10:30 a. m., Dec. 18, for the purchase of a temporary loan of \$30,000, in anticipation of taxes, maturing April 10, 1913.

N. W. Harris & Co. and Perry, Coffin & Burr announce that the \$1,000,000 Montreal Tramway Company first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds recently offered to the public have all been sold.

FORECAST OF YEAR IN COPPER INDUSTRY IS NOW QUITE POSSIBLE

Both Production and Domestic Deliveries Show Substantial Increases When Compared With Past Years

AVERAGE PRICES

With the November copper producers' statistics at hand it is possible to forecast with a fair degree of accuracy what the current year as a whole will show, says the Wall Street Journal. Compared with 1911 both production and domestic deliveries in 1912 show considerable increases, although export deliveries fell off somewhat. The increase in production will be about 146,700,000 pounds, a total remarkably close to the estimated increase for the year, made late in 1911, of 150,000,000.

In the following table showing results for the current year the averages for the last three months are taken in estimating the showing for December. The figures are in pounds, three ciphers omitted:

	1912	1911	Increase
Production	1,558,629	1,411,928	146,701
Domestic deliveries	835,481	709,031	126,450
Export deliveries	725,279	704,897	20,382
Total deliveries	1,558,764	1,413,928	144,836
Def. in excess of prod.	"9,865	32,775	

*Production in excess of deliveries.

†December estimated.

In the above tabulation the year, with December estimated, shows a gain in United States stocks of about 10,000,000 pounds, the estimated increase for December, based on the average of the preceding three months, being about 12,000,000 pounds. As a matter of fact, December will probably show much closer to an even break between production and deliveries, as the latter are certain to be considerably larger than November's, while production should be less. So that 1912, as far as this country is concerned, should show stocks totaling very close to those shown at the beginning of the year.

Estimating the showing of foreign stocks for the month of December it appears that the world's visible stocks of copper will show a decrease of about 28,500,000 pounds in 1912. The following table shows in pounds the position of United States and foreign stocks and their totals as of Jan. 1 for the last four years, December, 1912, estimated, (000 omitted):

	1912	1911	1910	1909
U. S. stocks	96,039	86,434	122,030	117,230
Foreign stocks	70,353	105,081	107,230	107,230
World's stocks	166,392	191,515	229,260	224,460

In comparison with 1911 the year 1912 shows a decrease in world's stocks of about 88,200,000 pounds, and 1911 a decrease of approximately 26,500,000 pounds as compared with 1910, making a net decrease of 143,000,000 pounds from 1910 to the end of the current year.

The effect of the steady decrease in the world's copper surplus which has been going on for the last three years made its effect felt late in 1911, and resulted in the present high record price of 17 1/2¢. The steady upward movement of prices in the last 1

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FRENCH GOVERNMENT
WILL NOT YIELD ON
ELECTORAL REFORM

M. Poincare Makes Plain
to Senate's Commission
That Essentials in Bill
Must Stay to Avoid Crisis

POSITION SERIOUS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The reform bill is still the center of national interest. The Senate, following the usual procedure, referred the bill to a special commission and for the moment all interest is concentrated on the fight that is there taking place.

There is a general opinion that the commission, which is presided over by M. Clemenceau, will report unfavorably against the new bill, but in spite of this they have been induced, though perhaps unwillingly, by some of the members to agree to a vote declaring the principle that electoral reform is necessary to the country. It is believed, however, that they will offer as an alternative to the bill a scheme which in effect will wipe out its main principles.

In a word, M. Clemenceau and his followers in the Senate fear the consequences to themselves and their party of the merging of the present small constituencies into the large departmental areas, which could result in the total abolition of local or parish politics.

The main interest of the commission has centered in hearing from the premier the views of the government. M. Poincare, who was accompanied by M. Steeg, minister of the interior, stated that the present government, in including electoral reform in their program, had followed the precedent of several former cabinets, all of which had tried to give expression to a definite demand of the country. The principle of electoral reform had, in fact, been repeatedly affirmed in the Chamber ever since July, 1911.

Concessions Offered

The government hoped that this reform desired by the chamber and approved by the successive ministries would be passed into law by the assistance of the Republican majorities in both houses. The premier added that to secure the support of the greatest possible number of Republicans in the Senate, they were prepared to make all the concessions possible consistent with the declared opinions as to the essential principles of the new bill.

He then outlined these essential principles and added that upon these the government could not make any compromise. In the first place electoral divisions must, he said, be enlarged to at least the limits of the departments, and in the next place minorities must have representation. With regard to the latter the simplest method of giving minorities representation certainly consisted (in the case of a department which had five, six or seven deputies) in giving say to each political party that obtained a fifth, sixth or seventh of the total number of votes the right to have one seat. Every other system was, he said, uncertain. In fact, the more the cabinet had studied this question the more it had become convinced of the impossibility of finding any other satisfactory solution.

M. Poincare continued by saying that if once these principles were accepted it would then perhaps be possible to improve the details of the bill, and in this direction the government were quite ready to accept any proposals that were submitted.

Other Courses Outlined

In reply to various questions put to him as to details and what he would do in certain events, the premier replied in substance that if they refused to vote for the quotient they would be driven to adopt one of two courses. They would have to adopt the vote by ticket, which method would contain all the inconveniences of the present system with others added, and would, if without representation of minorities, end in an incomplete as well as an unjust bill; or they would have to support the status quo whereby they would expose the republic to a danger for which he and his colleagues were determined not to accept the responsibility.

In conclusion he stated that if the commission substituted for the bill voted by the chamber a scheme which deviated from its principal essentials, the cabinet would certainly take issue when the day came for the Senate to vote, and in case the government did not succeed in getting together a sufficient number of the Republican party they would at any rate remain faithful to the obligations they had entered into before the Chamber with all their obvious consequences.

The clearness and directness of the premier's statement greatly impressed a section of the commission who had previously even ventured to hope that he would be only too glad to avoid all allusion to the serious consequences that would follow if the Senate refused to recognize and adopt at least the general principles of the reform bill. The commission has at last understood in no

DRUM BEAT OF TELLER OF NEWS
IS HEARD IN ORIENTAL TOWN

(Copyright: Photo by London News Agency staff photographers)
Picturesque crier of war news in one of ancient streets of Mustapha Pasha

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—To anybody accustomed to the newsboys of the European capitals, tearing through the traffic, shouting their news and selling their papers, the stately oriental method at present being adopted in the morasses, dignified by the name of streets, which constitute the main arteries of Mustapha Pasha, would be a surprise.

There is, of course, no such thing as a

paper. The news man proceeds round the town, beating a drum to attract an audience, and then gravely proceeds to inform an attentive public of news, the majority of which never has happened, and never will happen. It may be said that, in this, he is not altogether unlike certain European newspapers which have been heard of, and within the last few months, the world has gravely read war news not at all inferior in quality to the news man of Mustapha Pasha.

LONDON NEWSBOY IS FEATURE OF CITY



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Street vendor of newspapers and bootblack in quiet section of metropolis

WAYS AND MEANS
OCCUPY CHAMBER
IN PORTUGAL

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—Several bills have been introduced in the chamber by the finance minister, providing for the amendment of the charter of the Bank of Portugal, the introduction of an export tax on cocoa, the conversion of the internal debt, the creation of an estate duty and the organization of budgetary stability.

In the course of his speech the minister explained that the deficit for the year 1912-13 was estimated at 620 contos and that, in view of the deficit for 1911-12 a sum of nearly 12,000 contos would be required to reestablish the equilibrium of the budget.

In the meantime an interview with Senator Theophilo Braga, who was president of the provisional government, was published recently, in which the former president is reported to have declared that it will be necessary for the country to obtain the services of a foreign financier if the affairs of the country are to be put straight, since none of the present government is capable of undertaking the task.

uncertain terms what the attitude of the government is and that it remains solidly united on this bill.

In the lobby the premier's statement was much commented upon, and the prevailing opinion was that the situation was serious since the cabinet was determined to stand or fall on their decision.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
AND ADELAIDE ARE
LIKED BY CANADIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The Canadian Cadets, who recently concluded their tour of the commonwealth, spent an enjoyable time in South Australia, during which they formed a high opinion of the productivity and resources of the state.

Just prior to their departure, Captain Davy, the officer commanding the cadets, in the course of a press interview, said: "Undoubtedly Adelaide is the Queen city of the south, and South Australia the premier state of the commonwealth. We are all agreed on that opinion. In Canada there is a city, Detroit, which travelers affirm is second only to Paris for beauty, but Adelaide can beat it in many ways. The other Australian cities, although each possessing many charms, cannot come up to the capital of the central state."

"We have been particularly impressed with the great parks which encircle Adelaide, and also with the wide streets, the excellent laying out of the city, its cleanliness, its modern tramway service and the admirable situation of the government offices in the midst of the business center."

"The solidarity of the buildings here is another strong feature and then, too, the architecture is remarkably attractive. The esthetic qualities of the Australians are very pronounced and remarkably so in Adelaide. The layout of the streets here appeals to us more because it is on modern lines. From the agricultural standpoint this state seems ahead of anything we have seen, except portions of Victoria."

LIVERPOOL ELECTRIC
CAR DESIGN IS NOVEL

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—Some months ago the Liverpool city council authorized the construction of an improved type of electric car, specially designed by C. W. Mallins, general manager of the tramways, a distinct feature of which will be that the ingress and egress of passengers will proceed simultaneously and without danger of congestion. A vehicle of the type in question has now been completed and was recently viewed by the members of the tramways committee.

The car has an over-all length of 31 feet and is equipped with a single truck having 8 feet wheel base. The upper deck is covered over its total length, and separate entrance and exit is provided, with two staircases running in opposite directions for ingress and egress to and from the upper deck. A barrier rail divides the incoming and outgoing passengers and also forms a recess for the conductor with suitable checking apparatus for the collection of fares.

From this it will be observed that the confusion which sometimes occurs through the different streams of passengers meeting will be avoided, and considerable saving of time effected. Many other improvements have been instituted into this car, including an electrical arrangement on the platform, which, as soon as the car commences to move exhibits a signal requesting passengers not to board or leave until the car stops. This is the first real departure in the design of a four-wheel tramcar from the car designed by the late George Francis Train, more than 40 years ago.

HIGH MORAL TONE IN
INDIA IS RECOGNIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—Approval is expressed by the Indian Social Reformer of the high moral tone of public life in the India of today.

"Nothing to our mind," it writes, "is a more hopeful feature of the present situation in our country than the readiness of the government as well as of practically all our leading public men to recognize, and, indeed, to urge the paramount claims of morality in national life. The attitude of the Indian members of the viceroy's legislative council on the decision of government to reduce and gradually eliminate the opium traffic with China, was a splendid vindication of faith in the great truth that righteousness exalteth a nation."

Another gratifying proof of the growing soundness of Indian public life was provided by the decisive manner in which members of all creeds and schools of thought expressed themselves in support of legislation to put down social vice in India.

NEW COURSE FOR ST. ANDREWS

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland—It has been decided to make a fourth course at St. Andrews, the famous links, which will be laid out by the town council and maintained by them out of the tariffs.

GREAT VALUE IS PLACED ON
HARDWOODS OF AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the colonial section of the Royal Society of Arts held in John street, Adelphi, recently, the great value of Australian timber for purposes of imperial trade was discussed after the reading of a paper on the "Hardwood Timbers of New South Wales," by Prof. W. H. Warren, Challis, professor of engineering of the University of Sydney.

Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia, was in the chair, and among those present were the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, high commissioner for New Zealand; Sir Newton Moore, agent general for Western Australia; and Sir Thomas Robinson, agent general for Queensland.

Mr. Warren in his address said that the forests of the continent of Australia were for the most part of the eucalyptus species, and were generally known as hardwoods. Eucalyptus in New South Wales attained an average height of 100 feet with a stem of from 2 feet to 4 feet in diameter, but this height was as nothing when compared with that of the blue gum tree of Tasmania which reached a height of 300 feet. The strength and

elasticity of the timber of New South Wales was dwelt upon by the professor who illustrated his address by the aid of lantern views.

The agent-general for Queensland, Sir Thomas Robinson, commenting on the quality of the timber of Australia said it was a pity that so little was known of it on this side of the world, for if it were known the demand for it for furniture construction would greatly increase.

Professor Groom, who spoke to the same effect, declared that Professor Warren's research work had a very wide commercial and even imperial importance, since it touched upon the trade of the world. He had no hesitation in saying that it would be to the advantage of England to buy colonial timbers in preference to some of the foreign ones. The obstacle to the introduction of new timber into the country was ignorance, and he could think of no more effective way of dispelling it, than by the formation of an imperial bureau which should undertake to investigate and report on the subject in various countries, and give advice to commercial inquirers.

VISIT OF AUSTRIAN
HEIR IS DISCOUNTED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The visit of the Austrian heir apparent to Berlin at this particular juncture naturally gave rise to a good deal more comment and conjecture than usual. It has nevertheless been for years an annual custom of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand to pay the Kaiser a visit during the month of November, and accompany him to Springe near Hanover.

The immediate reason for the meeting of the Kaiser and archduke was not therefore the Balkan problem, although the subject was certainly minutely discussed.

That the Austrian Field-Marshal Schemma also came to Berlin at the same time to confer with the head of the Prussian general staff, Count Moltke, caused the report to be circulated that a conflict was imminent. This has been officially denied in Berlin as pure fiction, and the same official statement adds that the visit was merely one of a series of visits which have become habitual for the interchange of opinions between the chiefs of the general staffs of the allied nations.

That the field marshal's visit was intended to be incognito was due to a desire to avoid fruitless combinations and unfounded rumors. While it is of course impossible to predict any issue of the present crisis with certainty, it is generally accepted in authoritative circles in Berlin that the intense desire for peace on the part of the rulers and governments of the triple alliance will prove an effectual bulwark against an approaching storm.

ALBANIANS SEEK
RUMANIAN PRINCE
AS THEIR RULER

(Special to the Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Rumania—A deputation of Albanian Muhammadans under the leadership of Dervish Hiamil arrived in Bucharest recently. They were accorded a most sympathetic welcome by all classes of the population. The principal object of the visit of the deputation is to obtain an audience of King Charles in order that a request may be submitted to him that Prince Charles, the son of the Crown Prince Ferdinand of Rumania, may be appointed prince of Albania as soon as that province becomes a principality.

NEW ENGINES IN
TASMANIA PLEASE

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas. Aus.—The new Garratt locomotive engines, recently obtained from England by the Tasmanian government railways department, bid fair to realize anticipations. At the trial run of the first one put together, the load was double that of an ordinary express engine, and an increase of over 50 per cent in speed was easily obtained.

OIL TANK STEAMER LAUNCHED

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—The San Eduardo, an oil tank steamer of over 9000 tons, was successfully launched from the yard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham-Richardson, Walker-on-Tyne. The vessel is one of a fleet of 19 steamers, several of which are already in commission, intended to convey the products of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company to the world's markets.

BRITISH LOAN FOR PERSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—A sum of £15,000 has been advanced by the British government to the Persian government for administrative purposes in the province of Fars.

CAMBRIDGE SENATE
OPENS ITS DIVINITY
DEGREES TO LAYMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England—The Cambridge Senate has decided to open the degrees of divinity to laymen and ministers of communities other than the Church of England, thus abolishing the restriction which has hitherto confined these degrees to clergymen of the established church. The reform was carried by over 100 votes.

The result came as a surprise to all concerned. The non placets were perhaps the more confident of success but no one expected so substantial a majority. The figures were, for the change, 435, and against, 326. It was noticed that the country clergy polled solidly for the non placets, but a large body of non-residents, headed by the bishop of Ely and other well known ecclesiastics, were in favor of the placets. The vote was taken in 20 minutes although nearly 800 people voted, the poll being declared within a few seconds of the last vote being recorded.

The Lady Margaret and Regius professorships of divinity will now be open to nonconformists and some amendments to the statutes have become necessary, therefore the council will submit a report to the Senate immediately.

SOCIALISTS ACTIVE
ALL OVER ITALY

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—Socialist activity throughout Italy has shown itself recently in the wide distribution of a special circular containing instructions as to the main political arguments of the day. The official Socialist party in Italy has of late suffered from a secession, but in spite of this formation of a separate Reformist organization, the growth of the main movement is undiminished.

The eve of the general elections is a further incentive to activity on the part of the Social Democrats, and an effort is to be made in the direction of indorsement and controlling candidatures. For the first time in many years a resolution has been adopted according to which it will be necessary for branches to have the directorate indorsement for candidatures.

SHOP ASSISTANTS AGITATE

(Special to the Monitor)

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—Shop assistants in Johannesburg are conducting an agitation in favor of an eight-hour day and the right to a fortnight's vacation every year.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO.
INC.
Traveling Bags
With and Without Fittings
Shopping Bags
Gold and Silver Mounted
CARD CASES AND POCKETBOOKS
LADIES' BEAD BAGS in Exclusive Designs
511 WASHINGTON STREET

Long JEWELER
PLATINUM SCARF PIN
SET WITH DIAMONDS
\$10.00 GREAT VALUE
We have never sold Scarf Pins made in Platinum less than \$15.00 to \$20.00. These are the very latest designs that will appeal to gentlemen desiring really up-to-date jewelry. An ideal Xmas gift for the man who has everything. Your choice of 10 styles.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
41 SUMMER STREET

Franklin Mills Flour
Entire wheat. Most wholesome flour made. Order of your grocer and enjoy the good things it makes. Write for Cook Book and recipe for Raisin Bread free. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

Read-rest For Students
\$3, \$4, \$5
DAMON'S — 38 —
West Street
THE BEACON HILL STATIONERS
(Branch of 7 Emberton Sq.)

It won't leak
MOORE'S
THE ORIGINAL
NON LEAKABLE
FOUNTAIN
PEN
\$2.50 AND UP
Christmas is the time for providing your good friends with some of the little luxuries and conveniences they are too busy or too unselfish to discover for themselves. Moore's fountain pen is just what you need. Nothing else you can think of will prove so useful and faithful a reminder of your thoughtfulness. Moore's is the only fountain pen that can be carried anywhere or in any position. When not in use the pen point lies submerged in ink so that it's always moist and ready to write freely at the first stroke. No other pen is so easily and quickly filled. Just take off the cap and drop in the ink. For the holiday season, the pens are put up in attractive Christmas boxes. Those who wish to make a more elaborate gift can select pens with gold and silver bands, silverware and solid gold and silver overlays, ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$45.00. These are encased in special leather gift boxes lined with satin. For Sale by Dealers Everywhere
American Fountain Pen Company
Adams, Cushing & Foster, Selling Agents
165 Devonshire Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Greeting Cards
With seasonable sentiments. See our large assortment.
WARD'S
57-63 Franklin St.

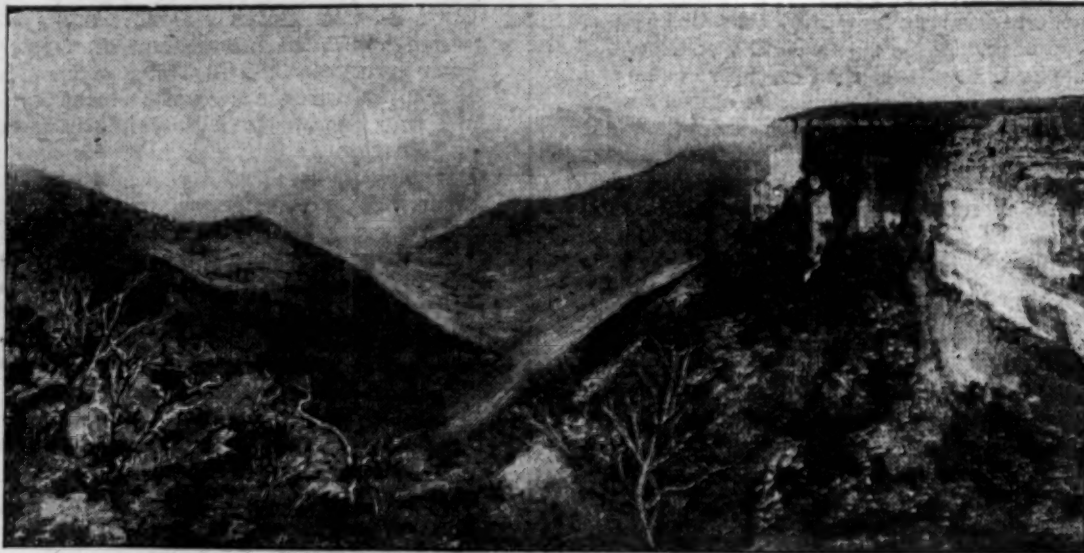
THE HOME FORUM

BLUE MOUNTAINS OF AUSTRALIA WILD IN GRANDEUR

THE Blue mountains of Australia are only 4000 to 5000 feet high, but they contain some of the wildest and at the same time some of the most picturesque scenery in the world. Their prevailing note is one of wild grandeur, heightened by that sense of melancholy which seems to be characteristic of the Australian forest. The mountains, the deep green of the gum trees making airy cupolas of leaves along their slopes, seem wrapped in mystery. They display no white summits to the sky, no variations of vegetation, but one mass of gray-green foliage prevails throughout. The boldness of the outlines and the wide stretches of their distances are most impressive.

Standing over the top of the Wentworth falls, one looks down a jutting crag some 3000 feet below, and this deep chasm, called the Kanimbria valley, lies spread out some 50 miles before you, until it ends in another flanking spur of the Blue mountains. The effect is sublime. The clear air, and the prevailing tones of the vegetation give the great chasm an atmosphere of soft purple. On the opposite side the mountains face the morning like giant monarchs swathed in the regal color of Tyre. Where, toward the summits of the hills, landslides have left patches of their sides bare, the discolored earth shines out, a bright red-yellow, the color of gold. The solemn majesty of those far-away hills clad in purple and brown, with gold makes one realize the pomp of nature and holds one spell-bound.

Examine more closely those solemn



(Reproduced by permission of the agent-general for New South Wales, London)
GREAT GORGE, KANANGRA, BLUE MOUNTAINS, NEW SOUTH WALES

mountains, climb down their steep slopes and you will find beautiful gullies filled with the most graceful ferns, adorned with the fine sassafras tree and festooned with flowering creepers. In the gully is generally a series of little cascades which rush between moss-grown boulders and are canopied with great tree ferns. At the head of the waterfall where it takes its plunge of a hundred feet or so, long green rush grass grows, 12 or 15 feet long, trailing down in

graceful disarray. This grass is starred and decorated with the most beautiful wood violets, ranging in color from white to the deepest purple. By the side of the cascades grow glorious ferns, graceful in shape and tint in color. Within the little ledges of rock you may find the Cithara fern. This is exactly the shape of the ancient lyre or lyre, without the strings. It is deep ruby in color, is covered with a fine down of hair and from each tiny filament is exuded a little

drop of clear sap which sparkles and shines like a jewel. Picture a tiny little lute of rubies and diamonds and this is the Cithara fern. Not one in a hundred persons who go to the Blue mountains notice this fantastically beautiful little plant. But that is the way of the Australian forest. It keeps its best smiles and its most winning greetings for its dear, intimate friends, those who love it and whom it loves.

WOMAN AND THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHERS

THAT the society "approves the election of women as fellows" is the wording of the resolution which will be discussed at the next general meeting of the fellows and members of the Royal Geographical Society in January. Lord Curzon, president of the society, has called the meeting and has invited a letter to the members, in which he gives the circumstances that have led the council as a whole, including several

members who in 1892 were hostile to the proposal, to recommend it now.

Women during the last twenty years, he declares, have with increasing thoroughness and ability vindicated their right to be considered as serious contributors to geographical research. Already, in 1892, the gold medal, the highest honor bestowed, had been conferred upon distinguished women. Since that date women have read some of the ablest papers before the society, have conducted explorations not inferior in adventurous courage or scientific result to those achieved by men, have made valuable additions to the literature of travel, been invited to lecture in the great universities, and above all they have excelled as research students and as teachers. They enjoy opportunities for which they are equipped, at least as well as men, and which render them a great and growing factor in diffusion of geographical knowledge amongst all classes of the nation.

He proceeds to point out that, if the geographical labors of women are so prolific and so useful, it seems hard to exclude them from fellowship with the society, especially as without demur or deterrent they are being admitted to so many of the technical societies of the world. That amongst the members who advocate the admission of the women to the society are many who are, nevertheless, strongly opposed to the enfranchisement of women, Lord Curzon feels himself obliged to point out. These members believe that in the fields of geographical research, intellectual and practical opportunities, should be conceded to women. The sex barrier cannot

be logically defended or equitably maintained here.

The Royal Geographical Society entertains no belief that the serious character of their publications or proceedings will be interfered with by the inclusion of women in its ranks, nor will overcrowding be a danger, as after the move to Lowther lodge, which is soon to take place, there will be ample room for expansion. The last thing they desire is to convert the society from a body constituted for the encouragement and extension of geographical knowledge into a social club or to derogate from its present character and reputation, and no such change has followed the admission of women to fellowship in other learned societies in London. Further, having considered the question carefully, the Royal Geographical Society have decided to place no restrictions by by-laws or regulations upon the number of privileges of the women elected. They propose to invite a small number of women distinguished in the pursuit of geography, to accept the first batch of fellowships with a view to instituting a reasonable standard of qualification. Women would, under the proposal, be competent for election to any of the offices of the society.

Various Explained

The letters "O. K." meaning "all right," "approved," and the like, have been current in the United States for nearly a century. Their origin has been variously ascribed to different persons. According to the American slang dictionary, compiled by James Maitland, the letters are the initials for the words "orl kerrect," said to be meant for "all correct." "Five Thousand Facts and Fancies," Phye, says that the use of the letters originated with the first John Jacob Astor when he was a power in Wall street, he believing them to be the initials for "all correct," or, as his spelling is said to have been "orl kerrect." "The Handy Book of Literary Curiosities," Walsh, says that it first came into use during the campaign of Andrew Jackson for the presidency. The Whigs alleged that Jackson, because of his illiteracy, endorsed all his papers "O. K." under the impression that they formed the initials for "all correct." The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia says that the letters are a humorous or ignorant spelling of what should be "oked" (a Choctaw word meaning "it is so").—New York Herald.

Moonlight

A cup of emerald, the valley, dim
With purple shadows, lies between the hills.
Across the silence, from the lyric ripples
Is breathed the music of their vesper hymn.
Slowly the moon uplifts above the rim—
A snow-like lily from whose chalice
A silver light whose soft enchantment
Fills the valley-cup with beauty to its brim.
O mystery and wonder of the night!
O loveliness of moonlight and the gleam
Of myriad stars that are the blossoms
White
Adrift and blown adown an azure stream!
O miracle of rapture and delight,
Transforming all the world into a dream!
—Frank Dempster Sherman in Scribner's

Honor and Character

Replying to a recent criticism of women as lacking in a clear sense of right and wrong, or honor as it is called now, one in the Atlantic says: Without attempting to define honor, we know that a glorified and impassioned loyalty to what one believes to be right is included in the expression. It also seems to involve character, and this has always been a possession of both men and women. From a fine, strong character we may expect honor irrespective of sex or condition. For this reason it would hardly appear that the whole ground is covered by the history of the evolution of honor as a group instinct. Character is not a group-instinct; it is, one might almost say, a structural quality; and it is so closely allied to honor, that honor, like character, would seem to be in part a matter of breeding.

Must Have Been in Spring

The aspiring young author was awaiting the postman's ring. Finally, his patience was rewarded, and he hastened to know the worst.
"Well!" he exclaimed, as he sank dejectedly into a chair. "That's what I call a little too much! I sent that magazine two poems, and they sent me back three."—Harpers.

New Household Ways

STARTLING innovations have been made in the ways of the modern household as compared with the olden days. If we go far enough back we do not even find a chimney in a room, but only a hole in the roof, out of which the smoke may drift if various air currents chance to drive it so. Now rooms are heated to perfection without a sign of the source of the heat anywhere apparent to the uninited.

One of the latest ideas brought forth enables the lady of the house to have on her table a tiny telephone through which she quietly speaks her orders to the maid, thus doing away with the constant attendance of the girl in the dining room and the need for her to come in for orders and go back to get what is wanted. This is offered to the housekeeper out of the economical ways of the business office, which spares time and effort in a broader way than women have learned to do in their houses. Women are economical enough in the smaller sense of doing without things or of making old things serve for new; but in the broader ways of daring expenditures that may seem large yet at last save much, the average housekeeper is far behind the manager of a good business house.

President Lowell on Pleasure

In an address to a gathering of freshmen President Lowell of Harvard University recently spoke some words that ought to carry far beyond the walls of a single college, says the Youth's Companion, which quotes from the address as follows:

"If any of you are here to seek pleasure, you are seeking it in the wrong place. There is pleasure in abundance to be found here, but you will not find it by seeking for it. You can spend a great deal of labor over it and get nothing. I know no occupation in life more barren of results than the permanent seeking of pleasure. Pleasure is a by-product of life. It is a by-product of doing something that is worth doing. Therefore, do not seek pleasure as such. Pleasure comes of seeking something else, and comes by the way. The whole point of enjoying recreation is that it is not your permanent occupation. The man who is seeking pleasure as his main occupation in life never has any recreation, because he never can turn to anything else."

Individuality in Music

How much more important individuality in music than nationality, is indicated in a few words by Ernest Newman, says the New York Post, which quotes him as follows:

"If the national musical idiom is so positive, unmistakable a thing that it will come like second nature to any one who has absorbed a sufficient number of folk-songs, ought we not to be able to isolate the essence of it and express it in some simple verbal formula? Yet who will undertake to do this in connection with the music of any country? Who could ever hope, for instance, to find one common formula for the idioms of Debussy, D'Indy, Berlioz, Bizet, Saint-Saens, Bruckner, and Massenet?"

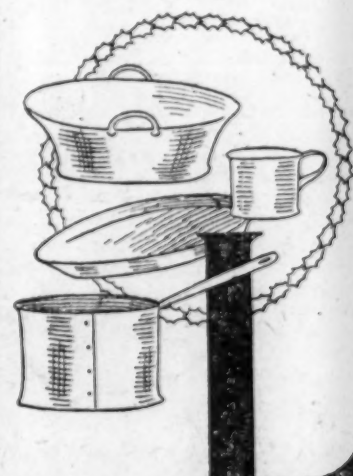
CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Water Lilies

The word "pad" is interesting, for its use in connection with leaves is confined to the water-lily; but the mystery clears when one discovers that it is from the Sanskrit word "padma," meaning lotus. The Nymphaeaceae, or water lily family, is very large, and has representatives all over the world; but in America the most common members are the plebeian spatterdock, or ugly, flat-globed, yellow pond lilies (Nuphar advena), so frequently seen growing amid the blue pickerel weed and white spikes of the arrowhead; and the fragrant white lily (Nymphaea odorata), a near relative of which blooms for a short time each season around Cape Cod, and is known as the Nymphaea odorata rosea, being of beautiful pink color.—Suburban Life.

A plumbing establishment in Brooklyn has this sign on its front door: "Iron and lead sinks."—Lipincott's

Picture Puzzle



What holiday decoration?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE:
Hare (hair); pin; hairpin.

THINKING PERFECTION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE teaches that the attainment of a good life is the result of holding perfect spiritual concepts in consciousness and the actual living of God's will. In "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science (p. 248), Mrs. Eddy says: "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives." Another great American writer speaks of the readiness with which we identify ourselves with the impulses and actions of

some hero or great character whose life we may have read. It is the natural bent of the human consciousness to think of itself as the reflection of the highest ideals it has grasped, and where this trait is not defaced by egotism or vanity, it is one of the greatest redeeming qualities. Often we hear the expression, "No self-respecting man would do such a thing." What is this self-respect but the man's recognition of himself as superior to certain actions which he deems questionable, thus identifying himself with a higher standard? Following this out to its logical sequence the natural conclusion is that the best life will be produced by holding in thought the highest concept of being.

Human beings measure their lives by comparisons; the child wants to be like its father or mother; the music student wants to be as good a musician as his teacher, and we frequently see the peculiarities of an individual reflected in the demeanor of those by whom he is admired. These models impress themselves on the consciousness and so influence our actions.

But it is not by personal contact alone that we are affected, we have our mental associates as well. That our thoughts are manifested in our lives and outward conditions no one who has given the subject any attention would care to deny. The man who believes in and thinks about disease is the one most liable to sickness; the cynic suffers most from the faults and wrongs of which he complains, while the optimist is shedding abroad the sunshine of prosperity and success in which he himself participates.

"As he thinketh in his heart so is he," says the Scripture. That the body is influenced by thought we have abundant evidence. A thought of anger, by increasing or diminishing the circulation of the blood, produces a flushed or a pale face, while joy will wreath it in smiles. Fear will cause the limbs to tremble, while courage will supply strength. Tears may flow from the eyes as the result of either happiness or sorrow, which shows that mortals are constantly being governed by thought. Disposition is often held responsible for a man's conduct, but what is disposition but the method of the man's thoughts? We are continuously thinking something, hence the important question is not so much what am I doing as what am I thinking? When we follow the proper thought modus our disposition or temperament will be found to correspond thereto.

It is important, therefore, in view of all this, that we control and direct our thoughts aright. But how are we to accomplish such a task without some direction or pattern by which to be guided? When Moses received the command to erect the tabernacle in the wilderness he was instructed to "make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount." So should we lift our thought to the higher elevation of spiritual consciousness, where we can lay hold upon the spiritual model by which to form our lives. The model has been revealed to those who were divinely inspired, and who, by patient continuance in well doing, formed their lives after this pattern. And through them it has been revealed to us. Writing to the Philippians, Paul admonishes: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if any praise, think on these things." Here we have a model by which to pattern our thoughts. Also in Science and Health (p. 248), we read: "Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, jus-

tice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear." Again, on page 261: "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

This thought-reform takes patient, earnest effort. We have been looking so long and so much at the wrong and false pictures of discord and confusion that it may seem hard at first to turn our attention away from them and look in the right direction. The effort requires fluency; it means self-correction and the cultivation of the higher aspirations, but it is well worth the effort, for we are thereby bringing into our lives all that is good. If we seem to be held in bondage to disease or suffering of any kind we need to hold on to the true model of health and peace as the proper reflection of God and know that it is our divine right to possess health. If we meet with failure, loss or privation let us hold to the right sense of success and abundance and the infinite provision and protection of God's love. Whatever the circumstance or condition may be, the perfect concept, the Christ idea, is always present to heal and save, for he has said: "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee."

There is nothing in poetry or indeed in society so unpleasant as affectation.—Lander.

Paper From Bamboo Cane

BEFORE very long it will be quite usual to make paper from bamboo cane. An Edinburgh firm, which specializes in the making of plants for producing paper from bamboo, sent out two complete factory equipments to the far east, one to convert cane into pulp, and the other to transform that pulp into fine white paper. On a site near Kagi (Japan) a factory is being installed, with every requisite to deal, in the first place with only 300 tons of pulp per month, but with room for any development. Just as the wood pulp of Norway, Sweden, Russia and Finland is shipped to the United Kingdom, so will the pulp be treated in Formosa and shipped in rolls or sheets to the paper mills at Kobe. It is hoped that eastern mills will be able to compete with British and American imported paper of the finer qualities, though at present the process of manufacture from bamboo is a more expensive one than that from wood. Bamboo, however, can be grown in any quantity. Asia, Africa, America and Oceania have forests of the plant, and experiments may cheapen the process, while the supply of the cane is practically inexhaustible.

"Is your husband a socialist?" "In deed not. He just hates to go with me to make calls."—Detroit Free Press.

WHAT IS ONCE WELL
DONE IS DONE FOREVER.
—Thoreau.

THROUGH FAILURE TO SUCCESS

I KNOW a young man who lived in a city until he had graduated from an agricultural college, says the editor of Farm and Fireside. He worked on farms in vacations, and he did everything that a city man can do to learn farming practically as well as theoretically. But he had not had the advantage the farm boy possesses of driving a team year after year, and listening to the discussion of farm problems about the hearth in a farm home while a child. He went on a large farm as tenant. Three hundred acres of land to be plowed, put into crops, tended and harvested. I visited him about July 1 of his first summer.

Read the Congressional Record

If the reader is interested in the proceedings in Congress, the secretary would say, as an article in Out West by a senator's secretary puts it: "Don't depend upon the newspapers, alone. They have a way of telling only a part of the proceedings—the sensational and whimsical part—and of omitting many of the most important things. So, when you have that funny feeling that would ordinarily lead you to write to your senator, don't do it, but instead read all about it in the Congressional Record. If you have not access to a copy, that is something that is in a fair way to be remedied, by a provision now under consideration for the publication of a larger edition and its sale to subscribers at a low price. You've no idea, until you've tried, how much information and entertainment you get from it. From it you can get both sides of every public question and keep count of everything your congressman does or fails to do; which, in these days of political awakening, ought to commend itself to every voter.

Things looked badly. He had made a lot of mistakes that an experienced farmer would never have made.

"I thought," said he, "that I knew a great deal more about farming than the neighbors about here, but I should be hundreds of dollars better off this year if I knew as much as the boys of the neighborhood. It'll take me years to learn the things that are second nature to them."

Did he fail? By no means. He stuck to the farm, and is now successful. He caught up in his knack of doing things. Gradually he pulled ahead of his neighbors. After a while the art of doing things began to cooperate with the knowledge he had mastered, and money began to come into his till, and recognition from his neighbors as the best farmer of them all was no small part of his reward.

Invention Eliminates "Holding the Line"

The Electrical Review describes a device intended to save the time usually wasted in "holding the line" while telephoning. The apparatus consists of a small trumpet that magnifies sound, and a platform behind the trumpet to hold the telephone receiver. When the person at the telephone is asked to "hold the line a moment," he places the receiver on this platform in such a way that it slides into position with the earpiece against the small end of the magnifying horn. He can then continue whatever work he was doing until he hears the voice from the horn; after that he can use the telephone in the ordinary way, or if he wishes to make notes or to take a message from dictation he can carry on the whole conversation by means of the trumpet.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, December 17, 1912

The Syndicalist in Europe

SOME months since, in tracing in *The Christian Science Monitor*, the gradual development of syndicalism in France and Italy, it was pointed out that the fundamental weakness of the movement lay in what might be termed its anarchic doctrine of the obliteration of the state. No one who is accustomed to thinking would care to deny that many ideas which, a generation or less ago, would have been regarded as theoretically socialistic, have been mellowed in practise into conservative principles. The state remains, and the world still turns on its axis in spite of these changes. The England of the Labor party is not less different from the England of the early Radicals, than the England of the early Radicals was from the England of the Puritans, or that again from the England of Wycliffe and the Lollards. In such circumstances, it is well to remember that ideas, because they are revolutionary, are not necessarily foredoomed to failure and extinction, and when they are weighed, must be weighed against something more substantial than prejudice.

At the same time it is well to recollect that because ideas are novel and brilliant, they are not, ipso facto, models of political and social wisdom. Macaulay's story of the "oracle of the barn" might often be remembered with advantage. Convicted of stealing and publicly flogged, he returned to his barn and preached on the following Sunday from the text, "Thrice was I beaten with rods." What he failed to observe, comments the historian grimly, was that no number of beatings were in themselves sufficient to make a St. Paul. Because syndicalism is new enough to have pleased the philosophers of the Areopagus, and revolutionary enough to appeal to the hot-heads of the European proletariat, it is not necessarily the promised land of labor.

The old trade guild was a unit in the state. The modern trade union is a unit in the state. Destroy the state, and reduce the social system to an aggregate of unaffiliated trade unions, and the new constitution builder may find that he has been tinkering with results and that, human nature being inherently selfish, a union of bakers may be no more philanthropic than the high finance. The political state set its custom houses on its territorial frontiers, and waged its economic wars across those frontiers. A syndicalist Europe might approximate "the valley of the 400 forts." The bakers' fort might conceivably fix a price for bread as unacceptable to the butchers' fort as the Austrian tariff on hogs is to the Serbian pig breeder. Again, one wonders whether the fort of the writers, as it regarded the fort of the paper makers, would forget that old couplet of Lollard England:

When Adam delved, and Eve span,
Who was then a gentleman?

There was a certain Syrian carpenter who lived some fourteen centuries before the Lollards, who declared that the meek should inherit the earth. It would be well if all men, capitalists, socialists or syndicalists, would strive to realize the inner meaning of that saying.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE, as we understand it, is not to leave Washington until certain important matters of issue between the United States and Great Britain are cleared up. The British government wisely decides not to lose the advantage of his knowledge and experience, not to say of his popularity with the American public, at this important juncture. The close of Ambassador Reid's career leaves the United States without a representative at the court of St. James just at the time when it is quite important that so much of the negotiations as are still left to ambassadorial tact, discretion and insight should be in the hands of a veteran. Had the United States a diplomatic service such as it should have, it would be comparatively easy now to shift to London a man who, while having the confidence of the administration at Washington, would at the same time have had experience in the fine art of mediating in international affairs. With this experience he not only could take up the duties of the post with greater facility and more chance of success, but he would have the rightful reward of years of loyal service in subordinate positions. The post will remain vacant and the embassy be placed in charge of a subordinate until President Wilson selects a man of parts from civilian ranks, as has been the custom for so long a time. The Monitor hopes that the selection will be on the basis of eminence of character and ability of the appointee and not on anything less enduring or admirable. There are certain traditions connected with this post which of late have not been as authoritative as they used to be, and as they always should be so long as the nation adheres to the present system of appointment.

Anglo-American Relations

Business Needs Some Regulation

THE same time, he is as fully impressed with the necessity of making haste slowly in the matter of the assumption of public control of private affairs. He seems to have reached the conviction that "instead of pressing federal regulation as far as possible, the real desideratum in legislation affecting business should be to preserve, to the greatest extent consistent with the public welfare, the element of self regulation." Legislators and judges of the past have been criticized of late because they did not build up a judicial system that would have prevented the growth of "big business," but the excuse for it will be found in precisely the same reasoning that leads the secretary of commerce and labor to intimate strongly that federal regulation of business should not be pressed "as far as possible."

If the federal authority should undertake to go as "far as possible" in the matter of regulating industry, commerce, trade and

labor it would not, of course, stop at "big business." It could not stop there. It could not, without violating one of the fundamentals of this government, provide restrictions for certain lines of business from which certain other lines would be exempt. It would involve itself in all sorts of complications should it attempt to create and deal with classes. If there is to be federal regulation of business at all it must in the end be general. No matter how simply it might begin, the principle and precedent of governmental interference with the business of the country would necessarily be extended until everybody's affairs would be subject to regulation. Legislators and courts in the past have seen this clearly, and it has, therefore, been their aim to give the individual all the leeway possible, subject to the general laws, lest a worse condition should ensue. Speaking of the proposal for a commission that shall have the same control over business that the interstate commerce commission has over the railroads, the secretary says: "It is possible that by lodging in the commission well defined discretion an intelligent purpose may be served. But the obvious danger is that such a commission, once created, will soon be vested with other powers." This, unquestionably, is where the difficulty lies. Regulation by the federal government beginning with "big business" must, according to the logic of events, work downward until it takes in all kinds of business, even the smallest.

This is what the law is supposed to do now. In fact, this is exactly what the law does now in its general application. That it does not do it well; that it seems to favor "big business" and discriminate against little business, is a reflection upon the administration of the law rather than upon the law itself. Secretary Nagel sees that existing conditions in the industrial field call loudly for betterment. In answer to these he proposes that an effort be made "to lay down principles of conduct sufficiently specific to impose desired restraints, at the same time leaving a wide field for individual achievement." It may be that the future will demand more than this, but, for the present, a stricter enforcement of the law might check the lawless while leaving the law-abiding freedom and greater opportunity.

THE United States imports things called luxuries at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day, but it is exporting things called necessities at a much greater rate. The total value of merchandise exported in 1911, for instance, gold and silver excepted, was \$2,049,320,199.

THE fact is being given circulation, pending the change in tenants, that there are only seven bed rooms in the White House. However, there are some big hotels close by.

Decision in the Anthracite Case

ALTHOUGH the government was unable to sustain its contention that a general combination in restraint of trade existed between the defendant roads in the Reading coal case, and although the relief sought upon the assumption of such a combination is denied by the United States supreme court in the decision just handed down, it is held, nevertheless, that the principal defendants did combine for the purpose of shutting out from the anthracite coal field a projected line of railroad, and for the accomplishment of this purpose the court finds that stock consolidations were brought about with the intent, not of normally and lawfully developing trade, but of restraining interstate commerce and competition in transportation which would have presumably come about through the construction and operation of the proposed competing line of railroads between the mines and tidewater.

Moreover, the court declares void certain contracts made with producers covering between 20 and 25 per cent of the total annual supply of coal, known as "the 65 per cent contracts," under which independent producers bound themselves to deliver the output of their mines, or any other mine which they might acquire, to the railroad companies for 65 per cent of the market price at tidewater. This arrangement is also pronounced abnormal and in violation of the Sherman law. The court adheres to the rule of reason laid down in the Standard Oil case, holding that Congress does not forbid or restrain the power to make normal and usual contracts to further trade by resorting to unusual or abnormal methods; but with due regard for this it finds the acts in the present case to be illegal. The so-called Temple Iron Company and the 65 per cent contracts are declared not to be reasonable, "but, on the contrary, were abnormal in their character and directly tended to, and were intended to, illegally restrain trade and commerce."

There is an admission here that cooperation between producers may be legally carried on up to a certain point. It does not become combination of a harmful character, or of a character prejudicial to public interest, until it passes the bounds of reason. It will require some very careful study to determine just where the line must be drawn; there is an absence of such clearness in the present decision as would, for instance, enable industries to cooperate or combine with anything like perfect assurance of the legitimacy of such a copartnership.

With relation to the practical effect of the 65 per cent contract annulment there appears to be wide difference of opinion. The president and general manager of the Temple Iron Company, for instance, is quoted as saying that it will mean a jump of one dollar per ton in the price of coal, not only during the present stringency, but on all future occasions when coal is "scarce." On the other hand, people in Philadelphia familiar with the coal situation say that these contracts were "worse than rebates," for they enabled the large companies to control the output of the mines. The prediction is made in this quarter that henceforth there will be freer trade in coal and lower prices.

This appears to be the opinion all along the line, from the judiciary department down, and it seems to us to be well founded. Therefore, while in some respects the decision means a drawn battle, in its final results it points to relief and victory for the people as against the coal combination.

A COLLECTION of parcels post stamps to be distributed Jan. 1 will be a veritable picture gallery. The denominations, from 1 cent to \$1, will carry engravings entitled respectively, "City Carrier," "Railway Postal Clerk," "Rural Carrier," "Mail Train," "Steamship and Mail Tender," "Automobile Service," "Aeroplane Carrying Mail," "Dairying," "Harvesting" and "Fruit Growing." It would seem as if a place should have been made for "Holidays Shopper."

GOVERNOR WILSON is said to have received 40,000 letters in the last five months. Let the ambitious youth of America think of that before plunging too deeply into public affairs.

Suffragist Pilgrims Should Have a Care

WOMEN in the Empire state favoring political equality of the sexes might remind Governor-elect Sulzer of his pledges and promises through the medium of a formal letter carried by United States mail. They also might await the Governor's inauguration and then journey to Albany in parlor cars and go through the task in a perfunctory and conventional way. But they have chosen otherwise. Suffragist pedestrians, walking from New York city to the state capital, along the banks of the Hudson, are to convey the message. With all the publicity that the unique method naturally will attract must come advertisement of the cause. In every suburb of the metropolis, in many a town and city of the valley, and at Albany itself, the presence of a band of pilgrims ardent in propaganda endeavor will force upon citizens debate of the issue at stake. As a device to provoke discussion of franchise rights for women the scheme has its merits.

Yet upon the conduct of the pilgrims rests much of the decision of the jury before which they will pass. If they show no eccentricities of dress or violence of speech, if they preach their belief with sense as well as with zeal, no harm will be done. Crusading has its possibilities for good, and from time immemorial the pilgrim way has been a pioneer way. Often, however, there are hangers-on who discredit the band and the cause. Vigilance against these folk will be particularly necessary on this special enterprise, for the twentieth century crusader has hovering about him spies armed with cameras and pencils, and his or her doings are made known unto the uttermost parts of the earth.

The political equality movement in the United States is now progressing so rapidly by use of methods that are rational that those responsible for its leadership, we believe, will recognize the great possibilities of a course of action that safeguards their cause from the excesses and the violence that have marked the equal-rights movement in other countries.

Why Butter Is a Luxury

TO AN extent unusual among consumers of food supplies, taking the world by and large, residents of the United States have been users of butter made from cow's milk. With alterations in the balance of population between rural and urban districts and with a growing disinclination to keep herds to serve either as producers of milk and butter or as sources of supply for beef, American consumers of all three of these products of late have had to stop and reckon the cost before buying. The situation caused by the operation of what might be called natural causes would have been disturbing enough to domestic economy and to serenity of manners had there been no other complications. Using methods of concentration of control in the great dairying districts of the interior, for five years past a restricted group of capitalists—so says the attorney-general of the United States—has first practically cornered the supply at prices virtually determined by itself. Utilizing the cold storage system, the butter has been held until it could be disposed of at rates also practically determined by an inner circle sitting at Elgin, Ill., and issuing its price flats each day from that center.

Some of the practical results of the "squeeze" to which the consumers have been subjected have been to make butter substitutes, non-animal in origin, popular as a concomitant of bread, to promote adulterations and to force many families to give up all thought of eating butter save on rare occasions. The success with which, in certain cities, consumers are now getting eggs that have hitherto been handled as a monopoly product, so far as systematic purchase over a large area of the country and hoarding of the same could accomplish that end, must have some effect on the butter situation, even if a civil suit brought by the attorney-general accomplishes nothing. Cooperative buying on a large scale by shrewd agents of consumers could break the local grip of butter monopolies, as well as Philadelphia has just shattered the strong clasp of the egg dealers.

Boston in particular and the nation in general are being forced by recurrent events to face issues that Europe of late years has met and dealt with somewhat summarily or otherwise according to the measure of democracy existent. With passing of old abuses in connection with place-getting and place-holding, new ones emerge. Multiplication of privileges, instead of winning gratitude, provokes new claims for consideration. If there be an intimation that increase of privilege may call for some limitation of rights properly asserted before stability of tenure, retiring allowances, and in some cases pensions, are assured, at once there is a harking back to the doctrine of inalienable rights as unchanging as the legendary fixity of Medean and Persian decrees. Society demands increased state activities. These call for increased numbers of employees. Thus a bureaucracy looms larger and larger unless checked by its own members' proof to the state that they hold office or place for social rather than for personal ends, or unless halted by ceaseless public vigilance.

The worst obstacle to the will of a wise and good autocrat may be, and as matter of fact invariably has been, a self-aggrandizing bureaucracy, and it is no less a foe to democracy at its best. The power that privilege gives, whether in the form of a franchise to a capitalist or a chance to learn a trade bestowed by a trade union, or the place of a wage earner or a salaried man in public office, must have some limitation, voluntary or enforced from without. Unless it has, like irresponsible power in every other walk of life, it will work havoc.

There are imperative concessions of former personal rights to be made in behalf of new official privileges won. To define the precise line is not an easy task, but it must be carried on in the light of contemporary facts and not with excess of devotion to ancient governmental codes, however venerable or monumental they may be. Office in a democracy means a place of privilege to serve all rather than self or a governing group of place holders; and if, in teaching privilege its rightful place in the field of office holding, American states and cities during the next decade have to use vigorous means with men who will yield no advantage already won and remit no endeavor to increase their privileges, the sooner the issue is joined the better.

NEWSPAPERS are not alone in striving to arrange for the first reliable news regarding the Balkan settlement. There are the map publishers, for instance.

Meeting the Seekers of Privilege